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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

ENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

IGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES.

OLIHAN'S CASE REFERRED.

IE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

eport of Committee of Twenty-one Agreed to.

tter Disappointment and Threats of a Bolt Among the Democrats.

natorial Situation Unchanged—Wallace Dictator of His Party—Curiosities of House Nomenclature.

ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 5, 1875.

The Senate was called to order at noon Speaker Cutler. The returns of the election of Senators, presented by the cretary of the Commonwealth, were ened and read.

When the returns from the Thirtieth strict, Schuylkill, were read, the Speaker esented a protest against the swearing in Colihan, accompanied with affidavits urging him with bribery.

Mr. Strang moved to refer the papers d credentials to a special committee to port to-morrow on the power of the Sen- to deal with such cases, and in the antime Colihan not to be sworn.

Mr. Wallace made the point of order at, the returns having been received and ad, the only thing in order was to swear e Senators in.

The Speaker overruled the point of order. Mr. Chalfant appealed from the decision. The Speaker ruled the appeal not in der.

Pending the organization of the Senate, r. Strang's motion was agreed to—yeas nays 19.

Twenty-seven new Senators were then orn by Judge Pearson, Colihan being ded out for the present.

Cutler was elected President *pro tem.*, a vote of 30 to 19 for Chalfant. Errett as elected Clerk—30 to 18 for Timothy Sloan.

Mr. Rutan offered a resolution for the ection of the other officers agreed on by e Republican caucus, and they were ected—30 to 18—and sworn in.

Committees were appointed to notify the ouse and the Governor of the organizaon, and, after authorizing Speaker Cutler appoint the standing committees, the nate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at noon. The returns the election were presented by Secrery Quay. After they had been opened d read, the House proceeded to the ection of Speaker. Patterson received 8 votes, and Vogdes, 88.

Before qualifying the members, the estion was raised as to the eligibility of r. Rosenmiller, Republican member from ancaster City, on the ground that he was istrict Attorney when elected. The ouse, by a vote of 97 to 95, laid the whole atter on the table and Mr. Rosenmiller as sworn with the rest.

The oath of office was then administered the Speaker and members by Judge ayer, of Clinton county. The proceedg occupied about four hours, after which e House adjourned until eleven to-morow.

The question raised on Rosenmiller in e House was not the same as that on Coihan in the Senate. Colihan is charged ith bribery, which constitutionally disualifies him; while the point raised on osenmiller was the hair-splitting raised by uckalew against Wallace—that a man olding one office cannot be elected to anher. The House did not think the point good one, and therefore refused to enterin it, the facts being admitted. In Colihan's case the facts are disputed, and the nate merely resolved to inquire into em, reserving its future action on them henever ascertained.

DIVISION OF SPOILS IN THE HOUSE.

The House Democratic caucus reassemled this morning at nine A. M., to consider the report of the Committee of wenty-one, which labored until after midight making disposition of the offices. fter two hours' wrangling the caucus reused to adopt the report, adjourning till ight. If the caucus had decided the matter, adoption would have been defeated.

Later.—After two hours more of most exiting discussion, the report of the Committee of Twenty-one was adopted to-night, the House Democratic caucus, the members from Luzerne and other counties arntily protesting. The vote stood 79 to 4. There is a very bitter feeling prevailng among the faithful, who talk about organizing a bolt, particularly against the ominees for Resident Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. Still the Committee's slate will probably go through to-morrow.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 4, 1875.

The Democratic hive has been buzzing ll day, and the best of feeling does not revail. There were several fights, and at least one knock-down; and notwithstandng Randall and Magee, Democratic Conressmen, were on the ground, trying to hape matters, the faithful found it impoible to be harmonious.

Buckalew has discovered a mare's nest. le has ascertained, by that superior inner onsciousness of his that evolves Constiutional decisions as naturally as frost proces ice, that Wallace is not eligible to he United States Senatorship, the two ofices of State Senator and United States enator being incompatible. The question vas to be argued before the incurable lunaics at the Insane Asylum, last night, but hat impression Buckalew made upon hem I have not learned. No sane man would entertain a discussion upon it. The wo offices are incompatible, if held at the ame time; but no man in his sound senses an be made to believe that a man holding ne office may not be elected to another, he term of which does not begin until after is election. No man can hold the two offices of State Senator and Representative, t the same time; but any Representative may be elected Senator. Of course his election to one must necessarily lead to his vacation of the other; but his eligibility is unquestionable.

The election of Patterson to the Speakership would seem to indicate unmistakably hat Wallace cannot be beaten by any of his present competitors. He is master, so far, and dictates whatever is done. Buckalew is as powerless as if there was no such man, and one hears but occasional mention of Black and Clymer. It is sad to think hat William B. Reed's powerful articles in the New York dailies, in favor of his friend Henry M. Phillips, have fallen so lead upon the public ear, and it is sadder o think that such a persecuted saint as Black should be thus whistled down the wind. But Salem never was appreciated in Pennsylvania; and the Somerset giant can devote his powerful energies, without let or hindrance, to writing lying biographies of Lincoln, Stanton and Chase.

The Senate caucus decided that the true course, where charges of bribery are preferred against a member elect, is to postpone swearing him in until after the charges have been heard and disposed of. The new Constitution disqualifies any one guilty of bribery for holding office; but no method of judicially determining the facts in such cases has been provided by statute. The Senate is, by another Constitutional provision, made the judge of the qualifications, as well as the election, of its members. It is, therefore, a judicial tribunal for that purpose, and it is held that the qualification must be judged of before the member complained of is sworn in, as, *after* he is sworn, he can be unseated only by contest or expulsion. It is too late to contest Colihan's election, even if there was ground for it, but there is no question as to his election; and as it would take two-thirds to expel him, *that* remedy is unattainable. The only remedy left, therefore, is to suspend swearing him in until his qualification is determined after a scrutiny into all the alleged facts against him. This was the course pursued in the Scull-Findley case, as I understand, and seems the only safe one to pursue now. The case is important solely because it is the first of the kind that has arisen, and it remains to be seen whether it is practicable to enforce strictly the provisions of the new Constitution which prohibit the use of money in elections, except for the necessary and legitimate expenses of a campaign. It is alleged that Colihan bought two votes in the delegate convention which nominated him, for fifty dollars each, gave to several men twenty dollars each for their influence in favor of his election, and sent one man twenty dollars in a letter for the same purpose. The case is to be settled is, whether these are the necessary and legitimate expenses of a campaign or not.

The list of members of the House, arranged alphabetically, show a much larger proportion than usual of men of the same name. There are two Browns, from Erie and Jefferson, two Irwins, one from Northampton and one from Allegheny, two Grahams, one from Allegheny and one from Philadelphia, two Largers, both from Allegheny, two Lewises, from Luzerne and Schuylkill, three Millers, from Berks, Philadelphia and Somerset, two Morgans, from Lawrence and Schuylkill, two Pattersons, from Allegheny and Philadelphia, two Smiths, of Berks and Chester, two Thompsons, from Armstrong and Indiana, two Williams, from Clarion and Susquehanna, and two Wolfes, from Centre and Union. In the Senate list, the names of Yeakle and Yerkes follow each other, and the same names follow together on the House list.

SPECIAL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Marine News.

LONDON, January 5.—Steamships Belgic, Periere and Oder, from New York; Prussian, from Portland, and Samaria, *from* Boston, arrived out.

LONDON, January 5.—Steamships Cornwall and Victoria, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 5, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93@93⅝ for account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107½; do, 1867, 108; 10-40's, 1074; new 5's, 1053/4. New York Central 93. Erie 26⅞; preferred 48.

PARIS, January 5.—Rentes 62 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.—Cotton has an upward tendency; middling uplands 7⅝d; Orleans 7⅝@7¾d; sales 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 8,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 72,000 quarters, of which 42,000 were American. Lard 48s. Bacon 50s. 6d; shoulders 30s.

ANTWERP, January 5.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

VICKSBURG.

Congressional Investigation—A Specimen of the Testimony of Colored People.

VICKSBURG, January 5.—Ambrose Brown (colored) testified that the morning of the fight he, with Bill Vick, was walking up Washington street, when Capt. Cowan came charging up with a pistol and told them to get off the pavement. I said: "Captain, I did not know it was any harm," and just then he pulled down a pistol and shot me in the shoulder; don't know how he missed Bill and hit me. The ball is in there yet; Dr. Hunt told me it would be dangerous to attempt to cut it out.

Emily Boyd (colored) swore that she lived eight miles out, on the Jackson road; was at church the day before with her husband; heard a card read in church the day before the fight, for all colored men to come in to "salivate." The Crosby men all got together next morning at Freetown, her husband among the rest, and went. Her husband was killed on Thursday. Went and got his body and took it home, and saw three other dead bodies.

To Mr. Speer—Sampson Fannin read the notice at church. Governor Ames' and Crosby's names were signed to it. It said they would ring the church bell at daylight for all to meet.

Louisa Rangs (colored) testified that between ten and eleven on the day of the fight five white men came to her house, three and a half miles out, on the Jackson road, after the firing had ceased, and called my husband out; told him to hold their horses; two of them dismounted and came in and asked my son, aged eighteen, if there were any arms; he told them there was a pistol in the loft; one of them got it down and the other struck at my son with a gun; the latter ran out of the house and they after him; he fired two shots; these men soon came back and told my husband to slip out, and then one of them shot him through the neck, killing him instantly; both my son and husband were named Robert; I have six more children, the youngest six months old; after shooting my husband the men left and I went to look for my son, and found him fifty yards down the hill, lying dead by the side of a log. He had been shot in the back and breast. I asked the men, before they left, not to kill my poor husband. They said: "They have killed our women's husband's," and shot him. Don't know who these men were. My husband and son had been at home all day. They said if they stayed at home nobody would trouble them.

To Mr. Speed—Heard colored men read Crosby's card the day before, on the road. It said for all to come in: think Governor Ames' name was to it.

William Woods (colored) was the next witness, but he informed the committee in advance that he would not swear to all he knew, as he did not feel safe in doing so. The only point of interest in his testimony was, that his house had been searched three times for a needle gun, and as a matter of pretence he had himself given it up; that he had heard threats against him, but no one had ever attempted to hurt him. He having declined to answer a question as to the threats fully, the room was cleared and he was examined privately for a few moments. When the doors were opened, Chairman Conger said the committee had notified Woods that his testimony, even in secret, would be published at Washington and sent all over the country, and that Woods had again declined to testify.

COLUMBUS.

Formation of Ohio Short-Horn Breeders' Association—Meeting of Ohio Wool Growers' Association.

COLUMBUS, O., January 5.—A number of the leading breeders of short-horn cattle met here to-day and organized an Ohio Short-Horn Breeders' Association. The morning was spent in the discussion of matters relative to stock-breeding. A constitution was adopted and signed by about forty persons. The convention reassembled at two P. M., and elected the following officers: John Dunn, of Madison, President; J. O. Rennick, of Franklin, Vice President; T. C. Jones, of Delaware, G. J. Hagerty, of Licking, L. B. Sprague, of Clarke, George Grimes, of Ross, and R. Baker, of Lorain, Directors.

The Ohio Wool Growers' Association met this evening and elected the following officers: J. C. Stevens, of Hardin, President; Thos. Hummerickhouse, of Coshocton, Vice President; John H. Klippart, of Franklin, Secretary; James Kirkpatrick, of Licking, Treasurer. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, against the repeal of the duty on fine wool, recommending the adoption of a resolution submitting an amendment to the State Constitution for a taxation of dogs, and indorsing Samuel J. Randall's protest against the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, northeast to southeast winds, increasing cloudiness and threatening weather. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, winds shifting to the northeast and southeast, low temperature, partly cloudy weather, followed by falling barometer.

Great activity exists in Cuban circles in New York, and it is reported that an expedition is hitting out.

The pews in Plymouth Church were sold yesterday, the sales amounting to seventy thousand dollars, against fifty-eight thousand last year.

Representatives Parsons and Schumaker signify their readiness to appear before the Pacific Mail Committee and answer all questions that may be asked.

The Mississippi river was choked by the ice at St. Louis yesterday, and navigation was suspended. The utility of the new bridge was fully demonstrated.

The New Hampshire Democratic Convention met at Concord. Hiram B. Roberts was nominated for Governor, and A. T. Pierce for Railroad Commissioner.

The residence of Milo Ruggles, at Putin-Bay, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Monday, and Mr. Ruggles' mother, sister and her child perished in the flames.

The nailers of Wheeling have agreed to the proposed reduction in the price for cutting nails. Twenty-one cents per keg per thousand will be the basis of the new arrangement.

The Postmaster General, before paying the regular quarterly dues to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has directed the Solicitor of the Department to report whether the company has complied with the law.

The Missouri Legislature meets to-day. The Senatorial contest will be spirited. The friends of John D. Phelps, General Cockerill, General Vest and ex-Governor Reynolds are at work for their favorites, and all are sanguine of success.

The New York Assembly organized yesterday by the election of Jeremiah McGuire, of Chemung county, Speaker, and Hiram Calkins, of New York, as Clerk. Both were selected at the Tammany Hall caucus last week.

All the great powers have authorized their representatives at Madrid to enter into semi-official relations with the new Government. The ex-King of the two Sicilies has visited Alfonso and assured him that the Counts Caserta and Bari will withdraw from the Carlist cause.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee Waits for the Engineers' Report on Routes.

Complete Improvement of the Ohio, Mississippi, Kanawha and Tennessee Rivers Favored.

THE SENATE FINANCE BILL.

No Strength Gained for the Measure During the Recess.

Colonel John M. Thompson is Sworn In and Takes His Seat in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1875.

Transportation to the Seaboard.

The sub-committee of the Republican Senatorial caucus, charged with the consideration of what measures, if any, of the proposed transportation routes to the seaboard should be taken up at this session, and to report a line of policy on the general question of internal improvements, will delay submitting their report for a reasonable time, in the hope of receiving the reports of the engineers directed by the Secretary of War, under authority of Congress, to survey the routes recommended by the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard. The caucus sub-committee are divided on the questions before them, both in their general and particular features. Senator Windom, the Chairman of the sub-committee, is naturally in favor of the entire scheme of internal improvements, as reported by the Select Committee, of which he was Chairman. A compromise is indicated, which, it is believed, will be approved by the Senate caucus and will be submitted to the Senate. Senator Windom, though, as stated, deeply interested in the whole system of transportation routes, will agree to any practicable measure which will ultimately lead to the construction of canal or freight lines to the seaboard. With the reports of the engineers at hand, it will be possible to make estimates of the cost of the different routes, which will afford information now much needed. It was certain, however, that the sub-committee of the caucus will favor, as an initial measure, the complete improvement of the Ohio, Mississippi, Kanawha and Tennessee rivers. The improvement of these main streams is considered indispensable to the carrying out of the canal routes proposed, and hence tends to the ultimate execution of the entire scheme. It is not now contemplated that the amounts appropriated be made sufficiently great to promise a prompt completion of these works, this being considered more economical than to make small annual appropriations. The feasible proposition, thus practically agreed upon, will in all probability be brought before Congress as an amendment to the River and Harbor bill.

The prospect of action at the present session upon the general system of improvement in the three great rivers of the Mississippi Valley, is favorable. The many States and immense population directly benefitted, and others indirectly so, it is believed by the friends of the increased facilities of transportation in the West, will exert sufficient influence in Congress to effect the passage of a reasonable appropriation.

The Senate Finance Bill.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-morrow will consider informally the Senate Currency bill, which will come up on Thursday. The impression prevails that all the Republican members of the committee, except Mr. Merriam, of New York, will advocate the bill as it has come from the Senate. It is thought that the bill has not gained strength in the last ten days, as members have ascertained to some extent the views of their constituents and they find the measure does not meet the ready approval they expected.

Swearing in of Colonel Thompson.

J. M. Thompson, the newly-elected Representative in Congress from the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania, appeared in the House to-day and was sworn in. He was warmly greeted by his colleagues. His experience in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, both on the floor and in the Speaker's chair, makes him a valuable accession to the Republican forces in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1875.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET.

The Cabinet met to-day. The condition of affairs in Louisiana was the subject of much discussion, though not with a view to giving any additional orders or instructions to the United States military authorities at New Orleans than have been already issued for their guidance. The Administration is well satisfied that General Sheridan is in every way competent to carry out the ideas of the General Government respecting whatever participation it may be thought necessary for it to take regarding affairs in Louisiana. These, as now understood, contemplate an indorsement of the report of the recent Returning Board and the maintaining of the authority of the Legislature reported elected by that Board. It was not considered necessary to send any telegrams to General Sheridan, nor had any dispatches been received from that officer up to the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting this afternoon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1875.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

The City Court room of Brooklyn was crowded this morning, long before the hour fixed for the opening of the action brought by Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher. It was some time after eleven o'clock, the appointed time, when the Judge took his seat on the bench. Counsel, meantime, were holding a conference in an adjoining room, in regard to the question of what Judge should try the case at trial, and it was finally agreed to argue the matter before Judges McCue, Nielson and Reynolds. Prior to this, Judge McCue announced the determination not to preside at the trial. Counsel then adjourned to the court in which the Judges were sitting, and opened an argument. Among those in the court when the argument was begun, were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton; but shortly afterward Beecher went home. The argument was that Judge McCue sent the case before Judge Neilson.

Mr. Evarts noted an exception, and the parties adjourned to Judge Neilson's courtroom, where the impanneling of the jury was at once proceeded with. Louis H. Robinson, broker, Griffin Halsted, hardware merchant, and Stephen Lewis, a baker, were accepted as jurors, and the Court adjourned.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL.

The message of Governor Tilden shows the receipts of the year to be $29,465,370, and payment $19,636,308, leaving a balance of nearly seven millions. The funded debt is thirty millions. The redemption of the debt last year was six millions. He recommends a small appropriation for the Centennial, and the revision of the laws punishing malversation by public officers. He discusses at great length the transportation problem, and says, in regard to the Erie canal, that it should not be fundamentally changed in its character and conditions without great consideration. It should be perfected, and so made available to every practicable extent for facilitating and cheapening the exchange of commodities between the East and West.

The Governor says New York has a large interest in the financial policy of the United States, and the adjustment of the currency legal tenders or bank notes is an illusion, and an increase of the currency will not cure the distress.

In reference to the Constitutional amendments, the Governor says the questions settled by the war are never to be reopened. The adoption of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution closed one great era in our politics. It marked the end forever of the system of human slavery and of the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. They close a chapter. They are and must be final. All parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them, and henceforth our politics are to turn upon questions of the present and future—not upon those of the settled and final past.

The Illinois Democratic Central Committee, in session at Springfield yesterday, issued a call for a mass meeting, to be held to-day, to express the indignation of the people over the course of the United States authorities in New Orleans on Monday.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE CITY QUIET AT MIDNIGHT.

Sheridan Telegraphs to Washington His View of the Situation.

Protest by the Cotton and Merchant Exchanges Against the General's Statements.

Governor Kellogg Examined by the Congressional Committee.

SHERIDAN WANTS A WHACK AT THE WHITE LEAGUE.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, NEW ORLEANS, January 5.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War Washington D. C.:

I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed, and confidence and fair dealing established, by the arrest and trial of the ring leaders of the White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by a Military Commission. The leaders of this banditti who murdered the men here on the fourteenth of last September, and more recently at Vicksburg, Mississippi, should, in justice to law and order, and the peace and prosperity of this Southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General, U. S. A.

M'ENERY TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following dispatch was sent to-day, and will explain itself:

NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1875.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

In the name of liberty and all lovers of liberty throughout the United States, I do most solemnly protest against the acts of the military forces of the United States yesterday in the occupation of the State House, in the forcible ejection by the troops of members of the Legislature and the elected Speaker of the House and the subsequent organization of the House by the direct forcible intervention of the military. I affirm, before the whole American people, that the action on the part of the military in this city yesterday, is subversive of the Republican institutions of this free country.

(Signed) JOHN MCENERY.

PROTESTS FROM THE COTTON AND MERCHANT EXCHANGES, ETC.

A full meeting of the Cotton Exchange to-day adopted the following unanimously:

WHEREAS, General P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Military Department of Missouri, has seen fit to address to the Honorable Secretary of War a letter, dated January 4, and published in our papers of this date, in which he has given utterance to statements reflecting upon the people of this State, and particularly of such as reside in this city, singularly at variance with the condition of things now and heretofore existing in this city and State, and well calculated not only to detract from our good name as law-loving and law-abiding citizens, but also to seriously injure the commercial interests of our city.

The Cotton Exchange, an organization totally disconnected from political affairs and instituted solely for the promotion of commercial interests, is called upon to enter a solemn protest against the the allegations contained in said letter.

The members of this Exchange give the most unqualified assurance to the people of the United States and to the friends of truth and justice wherever found, that the allegations of Lieutenant-General Sheridan are not only false in point of fact, but evince the spirit of a mere partisan, rather than the nobility of soul which should characterize the intelligent and gallant officer commanding the army of a great nation.

It is painfully evident that, coming amongst us at almost entire stranger, General Sheridan has misinformed himself as to the condition of affairs here to those whose interest it is not only to be fully posted, but to promote the welfare of the business with which they are falsely charged. It would not, indeed, be a matter for surprise if crimes in our midst were more frequent, when it is borne in mind that the police force, by the dismissal in bulk of which we are heavily taxed, is now and has been diverted from its legitimate duties to such an extent, that the large mission of our city are entirely without protection, and many of our citizens are compelled to employ private watchmen for protection against the lawless and brutal.

Here follow a long string of resolutions forming a heavy indictment against the State government and confidently appealing to the people of the United States for justice. Resolutions of the same purport as the above, were also adopted by the Merchants' Exchange, and a meeting of Northern and Western men, at the St. Charles Hotel, to-night, took similar action.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE EXAMINE GOVERNOR KELLOGG.

About two o'clock the Congressional Committee repaired to the State House, and took the testimony of Governor Kellogg with regard to the orders upon which the military had acted on Monday. He stated that on Saturday he received an official report from the acting Chief of Police that an attempt would be made on Monday to forcibly install persons whom the official returns did not show to have been elected. He transmitted this letter to Gen. Emory, with a request that such disposition be made of the United States forces as would prevent a collision and bloodshed. On the following day General H. T. Campbell, who had been assigned, under General Longstreet, to command the State forces protecting the State House and approaches, was sent with a personal letter of authorization to confer with General Emory on this subject. He returned with the information that orders had been issued to have United States troops in the vicinity of the State House, so as to preserve the peace in case of a disturbance on the day of the meeting of the Legislature. Between twelve and one o'clock a number of members rushed excitedly into the executive office and stated that Mr. Wiltz and others had violently seized possession of the Hall of Representatives, that Mr. Wiltz had declared himself Speaker *pro tem.*, and had thrust from the platform the old Clerk of the House, who by law was required to call the roll of members as certified by the Secretary of State. Before he had finished calling the roll the Clerk found himself in front of the original roll in his possession, and confirmed this statement. Subsequently a statement signed by fifty-two of the members, being a majority of legal members on the roll call, was presented to him, stating that the other forty-nine members had a number of other persons had taken forcible possession of the hall and had refused them the right to vote on the question of organization, and calling upon him for protection. Upon this he spoke to General Emory and subsequently, being informed that a large and excited crowd was closing around the State House, he requested the officer in charge of the United States troops to man his forces in front of the main entrance of the State House, which was done. Afterward he learned from the police, whom he had directed to take steps in accordance with the request made to him by the fifty-two members, that the Hall of Representatives had been forcibly taken possession of by Sergeants-at-Arms, and the doors would have to be forced if they were to obtain admittance. He then felt it his duty, as conservator of the peace, to ask General De Trobriand, in charge of the troops, to clear the hall of all persons not entitled to be present. He subsequently learned from General De Trobriand that he had previously been called upon by Mr. Wiltz to clear the lobby, and that a committee of Democratic members had been to him to make that request.

In reply to Mr. Potter, Governor Kellogg said he did not think, under the present circumstances, that the State government could maintain itself without the support of the United States forces, and had probably been in the same position since the 14th of September last. He added, as his explanation, that the great bulk of the supporters of his government were in the country, engaged in peaceful industrial pursuits, and that a large element opposed to his administration resided in the city, at the seat of government, and many of them had no industrial avocation at all; that an intelligent, disciplined, armed minority could overcome a large majority, unarmed undisciplined and peacefully disposed.

SUITS AGAINST THE GENERALS.

James Jeffries, a member of the Legislature, has filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court against Generals Sheridan, Emory and DeTrobiand for one hundred thousand dollars damages for ejecting him from his seat in the House of Representatives. A similar suit was filed by Geo. D. Kelly, who was also ejected.

The new opera house at Paris was opened last night. Among the distinguished persons present were: President MacMahon, General La Admiralle, the Lord Mayor of London, the Duke D'Aumale, King Alfonso, ex-Queen Isabella, the ex-King of Hanover and all the members of the French ministry and the entire diplomatic corps.

The United States ship Pensacola, now at San Francisco, has been detailed to carry Kalakaua home.

THE present season's work of the United States Lake Survey is nearly completed. The work of triangulation has been carried from the mouth of the St. Lawrence river to Oswego, and the accompanying shore line work nearly as far, beside off-shore soundings. The survey has also been at work on the triangulation around the southern end of Lake Michigan, from St. Joseph to Michigan City, which will complete the link on this lake also. With the completion of the little link on Lake Michigan and the west half of Lake Ontario, the entire survey of the lakes will have been accomplished. The value and importance of this work to the vessel and other commercial interests of the country can hardly be over-estimated.

CONSUMERS should use from one-fourth to one-half less of Dooley's than of other Yeast or Baking Powders. It is put up full weight. d&w

THE GREAT

FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

THE ONLY HOUSE THAT HANDLES

WHITE RIVER,
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GOSHEN CHEESE,
N. O. MOLASSES and
ROAST COFFEES.

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☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—ONE OR two Lady Canvassers. Address (giving former experience), C. M., Commercial office.

WANTED—SPIKE-MAKERS—TWO good Spike-makers; must be good reliable men and good work recommended. Also, two Feeders. Steady employment and good wages. G. W. FAIRION, Niles, Ohio.

WANTED—MODELS—INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 50 First avenue.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—FIRST-class Canvassers for the Art Journals published to-day. Entirely new and the most attractive work ever issued. Extra inducements offered to experienced canvassers. Apply to O. KO, W. DAVIS, 53 Ninth street.

WANTED—PROPOSALS—FOR the erection of Two Dwelling Houses, Two Stable Houses, parties bidding to take two Building Lots in Thirty-second Ward as part pay on contract of the buildings. For further particulars apply to G. W. HANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH CASH capital of $12,000, an experienced accountant or manufacturer, who can invest $6,000 and have an active interest in a well established and good paying business. Satisfactory security guaranteed. Address, with real name and address, Lock Box 1202, Pittsburgh, Pa. if

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FOR same from the Senate. It is thought that the bill has not gained strength in the last ten days, as members have ascertained to some extent the views of their constituents and they find the measure does not meet the ready approval they expected.

Swearing in of Colonel Thompson.

J. M. Thompson, the newly-elected Representative in Congress from the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania, appeared in the House to-day and was sworn in. He was warmly greeted by his colleagues. His experience in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, both on the floor and in the Speaker's chair, makes him a valuable accession to the Republican forces in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1875.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET.

The Cabinet met to-day. The condition of affairs in Louisiana was the subject of much discussion, though not with a view to giving any additional orders or instructions to the United States military authorities at New Orleans than have been already issued for their guidance. The Administration is well satisfied that General Sheridan is in every way competent to carry out the ideas of the General Government respecting whatever participation it may be thought necessary for it to take regarding affairs in Louisiana. These, as now understood, contemplate an indorsement of the report of the recent Returning Board and the maintaining of the authority of the Legislature reported elected by that Board. It was not considered necessary to send any telegrams to General Sheridan, nor had any dispatches been received from that officer up to the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting this afternoon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1875.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

The City Court room of Brooklyn was crowded this morning, long before the hour fixed for the opening of the action brought by Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher. It was some time after eleven o'clock, the appointed time, when the Judge took his seat on the bench. Counsel, meantime, were holding a conference in an adjoining room, in regard to the question of what Judge should try the case at trial, and it was finally agreed to argue the matter before Judges McCue, Nielson and Reynolds. Prior to this, Judge McCue announced the determination not to preside at the trial. Counsel then adjourned to the court in which the Judges were sitting, and opened an argument. Among those in the court when the argument was begun, were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton; but shortly afterward Beecher went home. The argument was that Judge McCue sent the case before Judge Neilson.

Mr. Evarts noted an exception, and the parties adjourned to Judge Neilson's courtroom, where the impanneling of the jury was at once proceeded with. Louis H. Robinson, broker, Griffin Halsted, hardware merchant, and Stephen Lewis, a baker, were accepted as jurors, and the Court adjourned.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL.

The message of Governor Tilden shows the receipts of the year to be $29,465,370, and payment $19,636,308, leaving a balance of nearly seven millions. The funded debt is thirty millions. The redemption of the debt last year was six millions. He recommends a small appropriation for the Centennial, and the revision of the laws punishing malversation by public officers. He discusses at great length the transportation problem, and says, in regard to the Erie canal, that it should not be fundamentally changed in its character and conditions without great consideration. It should be perfected, and so made available to every practicable extent for facilitating and cheapening the exchange of commodities between the East and West.

The Governor says New York has a large interest in the financial policy of the United States, and the adjustment of the currency legal tenders or bank notes is an illusion, and an increase of the currency will not cure the distress.

In reference to the Constitutional amendments, the Governor says the questions settled by the war are never to be reopened. The adoption of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution closed one great era in our politics. It marked the end forever of the system of human slavery and of the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. They close a chapter. They are and must be final. All parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them, and henceforth our politics are to turn upon questions of the present and future—not upon those of the settled and final past.

The Illinois Democratic Central Committee, in session at Springfield yesterday, issued a call for a mass meeting, to be held to-day, to express the indignation of the people over the course of the United States authorities in New Orleans on Monday.

BAKERS' FLOUR.

Largest Variety and Lowest Prices in the City.

SEVEN CARS

RISING SUN!

To Arrive Thursday, when all orders now in for this Brand will positively be filled.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER.

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,

ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING

And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK

Also, Copper Work of Every Description.

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ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE ALLEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Twelve Directors, to serve during the present year will take place at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 11th, during the hours of from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CHAS. F. REDDOSEE, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1875.

MONONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Lower Station House, Carson street, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer and seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be presented.

JOHN L. AWL, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874.

TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1874.

MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 6, 1875.

THE right man in the right place at the right time. General SHERIDAN in New Orleans.

THE Democracy of Armstrong county have nominated Dr. T. C. MCCULLOCH, of Kittanning, for the Assembly.

SOME of the stories told by the White League witnesses before the Congressional Investigating Committee, at New Orleans, do not hang well together. Perhaps the witnesses themselves might.

A CAUCUS of the Republican members of the House will be held this evening for the purpose of maturing some line of action on the Senate Currency bill, which will come up as the special order to-morrow.

THE Pacific Mail Investigating Committee will resume its sessions at Washington to-day. The Democrats, since the discovery of the disreputable connection of Congressman SCHUMAKER with the affair, have lost the all-absorbing interest which they had in the investigation earlier in the session.

NEARLY all the leading Western papers are marvels of figurative expression, just now—being chiefly devoted to elaborate and enthusiastic statistical expositions of the commercial and manufacturing progress of their several localities during the year which has just closed, supplemented by sanguine predictions for future prosperity, in which latter we trust they may not be disappointed.

A WASHINGTON correspondent thinks he has observed that the Republicans returning thither from their holiday vacation "are not in high spirits," and that some of them seem "almost ready to give up all hopes of a future for the Republican party." There are a good many people in the world who imagine that the day of general judgment is coming because they are about to die.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S incisive dispatch to the Secretary of War, yesterday—printed in our telegraphic columns—probes to the marrow of the whole White League matter. White Leaguism is simply organized hostility to law. *Salus populi suprema lex.* It is high time that the bloody anarchy and terrorism which prevail in the sections referred to by General SHERIDAN were made to cease.

THE *Financial Chronicle* notes a movement among the great London joint stock banks, which now deposit their reserves in the Bank of England, to have them kept hereafter by the London Clearing House. These reserves average about eight millions sterling, and if the proposed plan is judiciously carried out it will probably in time introduce other long deferred and wholesome reforms which may mitigate the violence or check the development of future panics.

THE total shipments of lumber by rail and canal from Williamsport, during the past year, as shown by the annual statement of the trade given in the *Gazette and Bulletin*, were 236,806,289 feet, against 243,162,489 feet in 1873. The shipments from Lock Haven and other points in that region bring the aggregate for the year up to 298,322,984 feet. The present inquiry for lumber is light, and dealers do not anticipate a revival of the trade before the month of March.

IT SEEMS that Delegate CANNON, the Mormon Representative in Congress from Utah, has during the recess been making speeches throughout the Territory in support of polygamy. By the way, a man was imprisoned in the District of Columbia last week for committing bigamy. He only asked for two wives, wholly ignoring the notion of a Congressional seat and perquisites. The gaol in which this man is incarcerated stands almost within the shadow of the Capitol. Hadn't Congress better see about the one case—or the other?

BISHOP WILMER, of New Orleans, informs the Congressional Committee that the cause of all the trouble in Louisiana is "fundamental," and arises from negro suffrage, to which, it hardly necessary to add, he expresses himself "unequivocally opposed." In other words, the White Leaguers practically hold the amendments to the Constitution to be merely a farce, and hence have tried their utmost to render them nugatory by banding themselves together against the blacks for purposes of political intimidation and personal outlawry. A frank confession; and significant, too, when one ponders it carefully.

A SAD TRAGEDY.

A clergyman, of Washington City, having laid himself open to the charge of petty larceny, his exposure was simply inevitable. It is therefore, we submit, rather foolish, as it is certainly useless, to revile or blame the newspaper reporter who first told the public of the Rev. Mr. COOMBS' fall. Pursuing his vocation as a gatherer of news, the reporter happened to be present when the clergyman gave up the stolen book to its owner, confessing the theft, telling his own name and begging that he might not be exposed. In reporting the circumstances of the case so fraught with exciting interest for the general public, the reporter *did* suppress the name of the delinquent, and in so doing he unquestionably displayed a degree of self-restraint and forbearance which may be justly characterized as splendid and admirable. Think of it! what an affair he had to write, what a paragraph he could write, what a sensation it was in his power to produce! It is idle to pretend that by prefixing the title "Reverend" to the culprit's name and stating that he was pastor of one of the city churches, the reporter made full use of the incident and gave to his narrative all the effect of which it was susceptible. The truth is that by omission of the name the paragraph was divested of the specific and peculiar force in which consists the great merit of such productions. The omission exposed the reporter to inevitable and emphatic reproach on the part of all those multitudinous readers, who, in the case of scandals of whatever kind, relish nothing so much as definiteness and precision of statement. In a city containing so many reverend men and pastors such readers could take small comfort in the mere announcement that some unknown one of the multitude had committed petty larceny. Not only date and place but the name of the offender was essential to the piquancy of the scandal. Doubtless in consequence of the newspaper man's charitable forbearance, many Washington quidnuncs, male and female, were morally forced, much to their inconvenience, to perambulate the city in search of the detail which he had failed to supply. Poets, as HORACE intimates, may sometimes effectively leave matters "in the vague," but the reporter of facts has no such privilege, and if he assumes it, he comes short of public expectation and demands.

Benevolent persons, however, who learn all the circumstances of the COOMBS tragedy, cannot help regretting that the theft became the subject of a newspaper statement. There seems no reason to doubt that the clergyman concerned was a real victim of a mental malady which is, at the present day, much more frequently counterfeited or affected than actually experienced. Kleptomania, or klopemania, a morbid impulse to steal, in recent times has been so often put forward as a cloak for the dishonesty of well-to-do and respectable people, that there is considerable excuse for those who regard the apology in single cases with distrust or scepticism. But there is such a disease, and those affected by it, whatever may be their worldly circumstances, however rich and free from the ordinary temptations to "convey" to themselves what belongs to other people, are wholly unable to resist the diseased instinct. One of the wealthiest men in one of the eastern cities of this State, a few years ago, suffered from the malady. A servant generally attended him wherever he went, and did much to prevent unpleasant consequences. In the town where he lived, his larcenous propensity being universally known, caused no other trouble than careful watching on the part of storekeepers and others. But the late case in Washington rather recalls the instance of the Rev. JACQUES SAURIN, the celebrated pulpit orator, whose sermons in an English translation are still read in this country and in Great Britain. He was one of those French Protestants driven from their native land by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. After serving for some years as an ensign in "the regiment of refugees" formed by the Duke of SAVOY, SAURIN devoted himself to theology. He was for a while pastor of the Walloon church in London, and then he became pastor of a French Reformed church at The Hague. There he preached for twenty-five years, admired for his eloquence, zeal and efficiency as a pastor. His sermons, published after his death, have enjoyed the singular distinction of being nearly as popular among Catholic as among Protestant readers. Well, it has been stated so often that we need not hesitate to repeat the statement, that SAURIN, with all his piety and eloquence, was a victim of kleptomania. It may, however, be well to add that the famous preacher was an object of lively jealousy in his day, was involved in bitter controversies with antagonists not over scrupulous, and may easily and innocently have become the subject of odious calumnies. We have at hand no means of closely investigating the evidence on which the kleptomaniac statement rests. If well-founded, one can not doubt that the acts which originated the charge were in his case the effects of disease, real mania, a malady by no means so well understood or allowed for in the early part of the eighteenth century as it is now. The case of the Rev. Mr. COOMBS also appears to have been a case of real mania on one subject. A man of independent fortune, and strictly moral in principle and acts in all other directions, he could not resist the impulse to appropriate books. Having an elegant library, to which he was constantly adding by purchase, yet he could not help taking books which came in his way, if they struck his fancy. His infirmity, it seems, was well known to his parishioners, who, in fact, suffered by it in the occasional loss of books, but whether they regarded it as a mania or a mere foible, they seem to have regarded it with extreme indulgence. In spite of it they respected and loved Mr. COOMBS as their spiritual teacher and guide. His self-destruction in consequence of detection and exposure perhaps confirms the theory of partial mania.

We are thus reminded that there have been persons, some of them eminent in literature, others of them high in social rank, who have considered books as possessions in a class by themselves. Perhaps they looked upon them as the law regards dogs, cats and certain other creatures *feræ naturæ*, as having no recognized value, but only such value as claimants can establish by oath. Perhaps they regarded them as some regard umbrellas, portable conveniences to be taken as need and opportunity suggest. At any rate, book collectors, book fanciers, etc., in the old country, find extraordinary precautions necessary to retain their rare treasures, even though only the most respectable people are admitted to inspect them. For example, Mr. GEORGE OFFOR, somewhat known as the biographer of BUNYAN, a gentleman of large fortune, who had formed one of the richest collections of old Bibles and old Puritan and Non-conformist books in Europe, kept his literary stores in cases most ingeniously contrived to secure them against the depredations of visitors. Well, the Rev. Mr. BARHAM relates that His Grace, the Duke of Sussex, having called to see Mr. OFFOR'S treasures, strongly commended the care taken to keep them. "Quite right," said the Duke, "quite right! book lovers are not to be trusted," whereupon Mr. OFFOR bowing low presumed that His Grace would allow one exception to the rule. "O," said the Duke, "you mean me; but you are quite mistaken. I am as little to be trusted as any one, I could not resist the temptation." But of course, the Duke was a bibliomaniac. It was of bibliomania he spoke, and bibliomania is no doubt as genuine a disease as kleptomania or mania of any other kind.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Elsewhere will be found a call for a public meeting of citizens, at Lafayette Hall this evening, to take into consideration the important subject of public improvements by the National Government. The projects with which we are more directly concerned are the improvements of our navigable rivers, and the trans-Allegheny canal, but the call comprehends the consideration of other works of national importance, such as the trans-continental railways. The call is very numerously signed by leading citizens of all classes, and indicates the general interest which is felt on this subject. Whatever may be said of the principle of granting subsides, in the abstract, there are large classes of people who believe that judicious aid by the General Government, in carrying on public improvements of great magnitude, is not only a wise policy, but at certain times wholesome and necessary. No one can, of course, sanction the indiscriminate use of public moneys for this or any other purpose: and those who advocate the stimulating of great national enterprises by Government aid, would have that support given in proper measure, and under such circumstances as will secure an honest use of the money. That the aid furnished by the Government, to such enterprises, has in many instances been shamefully diverted, does not, in this opinion, militate against the soundness of the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to foster those general improvements which have been demonstrated essential to the prosperity of the people, and which, from their magnitude, are beyond the scope of private enterprise. There are times, too, when such aid is deemed doubly valuable; and if the principle be conceded as correct, there is no more opportune time for its application than now, when thousands of workmen are idle, and when all departments of trade are depressed, and when capital, not without plausibility, that if the General Government were to begin in earnest to improve our western rivers, to construct a trans-Allegheny canal, and to aid in the completion of such works as the Northern and Texas Pacific railways, the effects of the panic would soon disappear, and the revival of business in all its branches would be almost instantaneous. The purpose of the projectors of the meeting to be held to-night is, as appears from the call, to favor such action as shall secure the co-operation of the Government in the improvement of our rivers, and the prosecution of other enterprises of like national importance. These are important questions, worthy the attention of every citizen, and it is to be hoped that the meeting will be very largely attended.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The so-called Taxpayers' Union on Saturday last presented a petition to the Court of Common Pleas for a writ of *mandamus* to Mayor BLACKMORE to compel him to issue a proclamation for the election on the third Tuesday of February next of a Mayor, City Controller and City Treasurer. The petition sets forth in substance that the election held on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, was illegal; that no vacancies existed in the offices named at that time, and that the terms of the incumbents would not expire by limitation until the first Monday of February, 1875; that the new Constitution contained a provision that persons in office should continue until their successors should be elected and qualified, and that consequently, there was no vacancy in these offices which could be filled by an election before the third Tuesday of February, 1875. The petition also sets forth that the requirement of the Constitution that the city should be divided into precincts containing not more than two hundred and fifty voters had not been complied with; that this constitutional provision is mandatory and that the disregard of it vitiates the election so held; the object of the petitioners being to bring before the Court, for determination, the questions which have been discussed in the numerous legal opinions which have lately been given to the public. In this they will probably fail.

First: The proceeding by *mandamus* is not adapted to the trial of disputed questions either of law or of fact relating to titles to office. These can be determined only on a writ of *quo warranto* against the officer whose title is attacked. Neither the Mayor, Controller or Treasurer-elect has been made a party in the present proceeding, and neither has any right to be heard. Even should the Court grant a *peremptory mandamus*, on hearing, or in default of an answer by Mayor BLACKMORE, none of the questions sought to be raised will be determined. The object of the petitioners, doubtless, is to obtain from the Court, in this indirect and collateral way, some information of opinion as to the validity of the election held in February, 1874. But the writ of *mandamus* may be granted without any opinion of the Court on that subject, and it is only in case of refusal by the Court to allow the writ that we are likely to get the reasons for the judgment.

Second: It is not probable that the Court will order another election because the city government failed to divide the city into election precincts containing not more than two hundred and fifty voters each, in disregard of the mandate of the Constitution. It is difficult to see how such an omission could render the election void or voidable.

The provision was intended for the convenience of the voters, and it is doubtless mandatory as respects the city authorities. But elections fairly held are not to be set aside because more than two hundred and fifty voters have voted at one polling-place. The public will, fairly expressed, is not to be defeated because the public has been put to some inconvenience in giving expression to it. If the City Councils neglected their duty in this regard, the Court could have compelled them, by *mandamus*, to proceed and do what the Constitution required, and doubtless would have done so on proper application to it. But it is a new doctrine that the validity of an election is affected by such an omission.

Third: Admitting, for the purpose of the argument, that the Constitution left the question in doubt as to whether an election should be held in February, 1874, that doubt was solved by the popular construction given with great unanimity by the people at the election referred to. Municipal and township officers were chosen last February in every city, borough and township of the State, both political parties participating in the election. It is more than probable that many members of the so-called "Tax Payers' Union" now clamoring for a new election, voted in February, 1874. The elections were held under the advice of the Attorney General of the State, and we have heard of no citizen who refused to vote here or elsewhere because he thought the election premature or illegal. The courts will probably regard this popular construction of the Constitution as conclusive of the question; for the people have so often settled questions relating to popular rights, when new and doubtful, and where no individual rights were concerned, by popular action, that it has come to be regarded as an element in the construction of Constitutions and laws. In this case the Constitution was just fresh from the people, had not passed under judicial construction as to any particular, the question touched only popular rights and privileges, and was eminently proper for popular determination—and it is very probable that this popular judgment will be regarded by the courts as conclusive.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

What has become of that dismal verbosity
Which the free trader choir call Old Reciprocity?

The name of Schumaker is loud in the land.

Fort Scott claims to be the Pittsburgh of Southern Kansas.

Who says that revolutions never go backward? Think of Spain.

In Minnesota the King's name is no longer a tower of strength.

As yet we have seen no apology for King in any Republican newspaper.

At this distance that Minnesota King has vastly the appearance of a knave.

Minnesota has 207 lumbering establishments, representing a capital of $3,311,140.

The marriages in Chicago during 1874 numbered 5,459. The divorces are not given.

It was rumored, the other day, that Timely Topics had lost his mind. But there was nothing in it.

The circulation of the Buffalo *Express* increased fifty per cent. last year, and the paper deserved it.

The colored people in Tennessee are moving to the cotton bottom lands in Mississippi, in families and colonies.

The Boston *Argus* says Henry Watterson has "lucid intervals." Then why don't he give us some evidence of the fact?

In New York city last year there was not a single death in the city by judicial hanging, which was a deplorable matter.

Of 92,112 persons arrested in New York city, last year, 88,368, were able to read and write, and only 3,101 were unable to do so.

Those Newburyport, Mass., silver mines, which promise to be very extensive and exceedingly rich, are already in litigation.

Baltimore is making tremendous exertions to obtain a larger share of the foreign trade of the country. Come, Philadelphia?

The commercial progress of St. Louis was during the past year more remarkable than that of any other city in the United States.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* is one of the most intelligent and faithful exponents of Republican principles in the country.

The Michigan State fishery was kept busy last year hatching 750,000 salmon eggs. They will bring spawndulies, by-and-bye.

Carl Schurz says that it his opinion that it is not good for women to remain alone. He has most of the women with him—in this opinion.

The Southern States have greatly enlarged their grain-producing area, and their merchants have attained an unusually sound condition.

The earnings of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad proper last year were $20,149,072 31, which is $22,221 14 more than in 1873.

The Brooklyn *Argus* says it takes two yards of elastic to make an ordinary Indiana garter. Brooklyn is a standard authority on garters.

The New Jersey authorities are thinking about arresting the lady managers of church fairs where lotteries have been run during the past month.

In the nineteen years since St. Paul was incorporated, its territory has increased from 2,500 acres to 13,500, and its population from 3,000 to 40,000.

The literature of the Cincinnati Mercantile Library is being replenished by an unseemly newspaper wrangle among the friends of the institution.

In 1873 the turn of New York will come to hold a grand National Exposition, in honor of a centenary hardly to be held of less account than that of 1876.

Machinery not manufactured in Canada is now allowed to enter on payment of a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*, on the affidavit of the importer that it is for his own use.

The grain receipts at Oswego last year were 13,001,969 bushels, against 8,547,750 bushels in 1873, showing an increase of 4,454,249 bushels. These are very significant figures.

Chicago is going to establish a free hospital wherein the relative merits of the two systems of medicine, homeopathy and allopathy, shall undergo a thorough and impartial test.

On January 12 a new synod, composed of the German ministers of the Pittsburgh and Potomac Synod of the Reformed church (German), will be organized at Philadelphia.

Nebraska has 1,345 school houses, valued at $1,300,000, an increase of 800 school houses and $600,000 in value in two years. The number of pupils is 72,991, and of teachers, 2,200.

The Western flax-growers and manufacturers are arranging for a convention during this month, at Chicago, Springfield or St. Louis, to discuss the flax problem in all its bearings.

The Shaker community which broke out in the New Forest in Hampshire, England, has been ejected from its quarters. There were twenty men and one hundred and eleven women and children.

The average daily circulation of the London *Telegraph* during the past year was 176,174, the largest return ever made for a similar period by any newspaper in the entire history of journalism.

The Postmaster General is desirous to establish a weekly slow mail to England, under which a three cent postage stamp would carry a letter from any part of the United States to any part of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Yankee schoolmaster is abroad, traveling this time in South America. Many of our school books are called for on that continent, and have been translated into Spanish, for the Chilian, Argentine and Brazilian trade.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has just decided that the States of Virginia and West Virginia are jointly and separately bound for the debt of the old State of Virginia. The question will go to the United States Supreme Court.

IN ENGLAND, Messrs Mundella's and Kettle's Boards of Arbitration and the introduction of industrial partnerships between masters and men have done much to prevent strikes. In France, the State long since established courts of arbitration for the settlement of labor quarrels. They are composed of six members, chosen by employers and employed, and a President and Vice President, who must belong to neither class. Mr. Thomas Brassey, in his "Work and Wages," says of these courts: The result in ninty-five out of 100 cases brought before these tribunals is a reconciliation between the parties; and, though appeals are permitted to the superior courts of law, they are rarely made. In 1870, 28,000 disputes had been heard, of which no less than 26,800 were satisfactorily settled.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

The Hurdle Race for the Presidency—A New Candidate Enters to Disturb the Heats—Another Feast that Means Something—How the Per Diem Question Changed Front—A Curious Botch in Law Making.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., January 4, 1875.

Now that the new year has dawned upon us all, and the business of Reorganization and Retrenchment and Reform—the three R's of the era of the Restoration—lags a little superfluous on the stage of public events, it becomes the chief joy of your pennywhistle statesman to build air castles and people them with the creatures of his own fancy, and then instal himself as the faithful attendant upon them during their ascent to power and fame. There are scores here now watching with all the eagerness of life or death upon the interests of this or that man as the future President, thinking of nothing but the power they will enjoy in his reflected light. Other scores too, not quite so ambitious as this, who hope for preferment at second hand if the man of their choice be successful. The believers in the Old Governor look to his accession with longing eyes and full hearts as the dawn of a millenium when they shall have everything their own way. Then the admirers of Thurman look to his time the same way, and those who believe in Pendleton—for all have their adherents, and every one expects to see his own particular man lead all the rest in the hurdle race for the chief magistracy for which they are now beginning to make up their purses.

These three are the leading ones in Ohio—the Lord only knows how many more there are elsewhere—and then, there is, beside,

JUDGE RANNEY, OF CLEVELAND,

the representative man of the Northern Ohio, and especially of the Western Reserve Democracy. A cautious, hesitating diplomatic old gentleman, given to broadcloth suits and high standing collars, with a sort of stately yet primness about him that suggests the New England clergyman rather than the Western politician, unapproachable, yet kindly, courteous, but reserved, an optimist in statesmanship and a pessimist in policy; such is Judge Ranney, of Cleveland. For thirty years he has been recognized as one of the able men of the party; yet in all that time he has only held one office, a place on the Supreme Bench, which he resigned early in his term of office, because he couldn't afford to hold the office for the miserable pittance it pays. Since then he has been a candidate three or four times, once or twice for Congress in his own hitherto hopeless district, and as often on the State ticket when the chances were equally hopeless. In 1867 he wanted the nomination for Governor, and would have gotten it but for Charley Wooley, of Cincinnati, the Warwick of the party, as he believes himself, and John G. Thompson, its visible head. Wooley was afraid of Ranney's outranking Vallandigham at that time, while Thompson feared that he would lay Thurman on the shelf, and so they joined their hitherto hostile forces to slaughter the common enemy. And they slaughtered him and nominated in his stead General Rosecrans, at that time and ever since a citizen of California, and went into an overwhelming defeat as usual. Since then there hasn't been much love between Ranney's friends and their friends. But he wasn't slaughtered off as effectually as they thought, and now that the whirligig of time has come around again and brought him up the leading man in a Democratic district, it isn't at all surprising that the memories should not return with their victory in the minds of his adherents. Nor is it surprising, either, that the Eastern and Northern Ohio Democrats should hail him as the coming man. It is one of Time's revenges that he should be. It is hardly possible, though, for them to work up enthusiasm enough to give him a nomination—there is nothing about his scholarly dignity to beget the least enthusiasm—but it is just possible that those friends will be numerous and active enough to cook the goose of any other candidate Ohio may present. If Ohio is to furnish the man, it is likely that Judge Ranney will be called upon to name him, and he will not be the candidate of either John G. Thompson or Colonel Charles Wooley.

A BARMECIDES FEAST IN POLITICS.

They are going to have another banquet, too, and it isn't unlikely, one where the paces of several other Presidential race horses will be brought out—a sort of private trial of speed, as turfmen call it, to get their time scored before the horses enter on the final heat. The memory of Andrew Jackson has always been kept green, up in Wooster, the county-seat of Wayne county. They regard Old Hickory as one of their household saints, up there, and for the last twenty-five years have kept up their annual celebration of the battle of New Orleans, on each recurring eighth of January. This year the feast is to be celebrated with more than the usual pomp and circumstance. Governor Allen is to be present, flanked by his staff and secretaries and accompanied by his staff, and is to respond to the memory of Jackson. Senator Thurman is also expected, and Sunset, Ex. Lucie Dick Schell has been invited, too, as the representative of the Manhattan Club, and Fernando Wood, also. Then Pendleton will be present, and Judge Ranney, and Dan Voorhees, and Governor Hendricks, beside a dozen of lesser lights. There will be at least five or six Presidential candidates in attendance to perpetuate the memory of the old hero and to sound their hosannas at the dawn of the new regime. It will be a sort of political Barmecides feast at which all sorts of imaginary delicacies will be set out in appetizing array and be devoured in turn by the greedy aspirants for office—and end, maybe, in their failing out and devouring each other. Thurman's banquet to the Legislature was as nothing in our opinion with what this will be. Then they had only two candidates, and here will be five or six. It will be an interesting occasion to the student in political probabilities.

FITTING THE BOOT TO THE OTHER LEG.

Last winter while the Constitutional Convention of blessed memory was in session and the holidays came around, that dignified body of old pimps concluded that they could eat their Christmas turkey and serve their constituents at the same time. So they took an adjournment of ten days without going through the formality of cutting off their per diem. When the bill came in for their services and was under discussion by the Legislature there was a general outcry of virtuous indignation at the very thought of paying them for time they had not employed at the work of the State, and there were several attempts to cut down the appropriation so as to prevent their drawing their per diem for this vacation. This winter the Legislature assembled before the holidays, and as Christmas came near at hand they were in a quandary what in same thought that the Convention had last winter. They wanted to spend the holidays at home, but they didn't want to give up their per diem. So they adjourned over without saying anything about that. Their surprise was great when they were confronted with a communication from the State Auditor saying that he should decline to issue orders on the treasury for their per diem during their absence, claiming that it was without law or precedent to pay it. Then they pounced on the Auditor, did these reformers who were such vigilant watch dogs over the treasury a year ago, and abused him for doing the very thing they tried to do before. They called up precedents from the musty records of the past and they evoked the spirit of the Constitutional Conventions, and finally, to make their discomfiture the more apparent, they instituted a sort of examination into the management of the Auditor's office, holding an inquest on the number of clerks employed there, on the social relation they sustain to the Auditor, and raising the question whether they earn their salaries or not. It was a funny kind of answer to a very plain and Constitutional question on which they had insisted so strenuously a year ago, but the thing was reversed at this time, and it makes all the difference in the world, you know, which leg the boot is on. To-day the Auditor sent in his legal reasons for making the decision he had, to which reply was made with another precedent, dating ten years back, when another Auditor paid another Legislature for time spent on a spree over the State. There is some talk of taking the question before the Supreme Court to decide, when there is little doubt that the opinion of the Auditor will be sustained.

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A curiously botched job of legislation from last winter has just come to light in the attempt to repeal one of their bills. Some time in February or March last a bill was introduced in the Senate to restrict the railroads to a maximum fare of three cents a mile and ten cents a ton per mile for freights. The bill was drawn up so as to make the fine for its violation heavy and giving it to the complainant in the way of damages. It went through the Senate and then came before the House of Representatives properly, and was supposed to be passed in proper form. At any rate, all the railroads in the State, except one, took its passage for granted, and cut down their tariffs to conform to it. The road that was an exception was the Marietta, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Road, now running to some point up in Tuscarawas county. Its managers were either ignorant of the law or else disregarded it from choice; at any rate they didn't reduce their fares, and a number of people during their line concluded that they had found an easy road to fortune in the collection of damages for illegal fares. So they made up a ring and worked the trains daily for several months, each man in it keeping his record of what he paid, the date and to whom paid, with witnesses, so as to make the case complete when it came to court. About six weeks ago they concluded to "call" the railroad company, and so entered suits against them. One family alone has claims of nearly $25,000; another of $20,000, and quite a number of individuals from $8,000 to $12,000 apiece, the whole thing amounting to something near $250,000, all being duly attested and ready to go into trial. It was a surprise to the railroad managers, who are liable for debts of the company to the amount of stock held by them, and they were puzzled to know how to get rid of the thing. The only plan that suggested itself was to come up to Columbus and get the act repealed, with an amendment relieving them from the responsibilities they had already incurred. So a bill to this end was prepared and introduced in the Senate, as I have said. But when it came to look up the history of the act they wanted to repeal, they found that it was never formally passed by the House. True, the bill had been reported back by the Railroad Committee with the recommendation that it be passed, and that report had been adopted, but the Journal of the House failed to show that it was passed by a vote of yeas and nays, though it was afterward enrolled and signed and appears in the volume of laws. Now the question comes up, shall the House be allowed to correct its Journal as as to get the act on the statute book, so that it can be repealed, with an uncertainty about getting a repeal, or shall it be allowed to remain as it is, with the uncertainty about its being sustained by the courts? It's a hard question to decide, and I will give it up. Ask me another conundrum.

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The Altoona *Mirror* is threatened with a libel suit.

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A Pottsville Bridget, freshly imported, boiled the celery.

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Lyman W. Cady, an old man living in a shanty about three miles west of Spartansburg, Crawford county, was gagged and then robbed of sixty-five dollars in gold, and a small amount in paper money, last Friday night. The supposed robbers were seen near the premises by some boys who were playing on the ice, who had lanterns which shone on the parties sufficient to discover their looks.

As a resident of Albany township, Berks county, was sitting by the stove, one of his girls attempted to pour from a kettle some hot water, a few drops of which happened to fall upon the hands of her father, whereupon, in a fit of rage, he seized a dipper, poured it full of boiling water and dashed it into his daughter's face, scalding her so badly that she will probably lose the sight of both her eyes.—*Pottstown Advertiser.*

Mr. John Sunderland, superintendent of the new hospital for the insane, now being erected at Warren, reports to the Commissioners that the total expenditure up to October 15th is $67,882 25, out of $100,000 appropriated. The commissioners ask for an appropriation of $25,000 for the coming year. With this and a favorable season, they feel well assured that it will be enabled to put the whole building under roof before the cold weather of the fall of 1875.

An exchange says: If the report is not a hoax, Jonestown, along the line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, is excited, and, too, as the representative of the Manhattan Club, and Fernando Wood, also. Then Pendleton will be present, and Judge Ranney, and Dan Voorhees, and Governor Hendricks, beside a dozen of lesser lights. There will be at least five or six Presidential candidates in attendance to perpetuate the memory of the old hero and to sound their hosannas at the dawn of the new regime. It will be a sort of political Barmecides feast at which all sorts of imaginary delicacies will be set out in appetizing array and be devoured in turn by the greedy aspirants for office—and end, maybe, in their failing out and devouring each other. Thurman's banquet to the Legislature was as nothing in our opinion with what this will be. Then they had only two candidates, and here will be five or six. It will be an interesting occasion to the student in political probabilities.

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Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

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BEST BRAND

BABBIT METAL.

We call especial attention to our brand of BABBIT METAL, which is superior in many respect to any other Babbit in the market, owing to the popular manner of mixing the metal; it is smooth, cool and durable qualities are unequaled. The shape in which it is put up especially adapts it to the

HARDWARE JOBBING TRADE.

No. 167 Smithfield Street.

GEO. W. STEVENSON.....WM. L. STEVENSON

GEO. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES, &c.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

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☞ GOODS DELIVERED.

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CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Cash Rates.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 29th, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:51 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:05 p. m., Philadelphia 4:15 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 7:35 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:45 p. m., Philadelphia 7:30 p. m., New York 10:30 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 8:11 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:40 p. m.

Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m, Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:30 a. m, Baltimore 3:35 a. m., Washington 6:20 a. m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p.m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:25 a. m, Philadelphia 6:20 a. m, New York 9:10 a. m.

Fast line daily, at 7:51 p. m, arriving at Harrisburg 5:15 a. m, Philadelphia, 8:05 a. m, New York 11:15 a. m, Baltimore 7:43 a. m, Washington 9:07 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:51, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:45, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:41 p m. Sunday, 10:51 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:06, a. m. 5:01 and 9:23 p.m. Sunday, 9:23 p.m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation.....7:16 p m

Johnstown Accommodation.....8:34 p m

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows.

Mail Train daily, except Monday.....1:21 a m

Fast Line daily, except Monday.....1:41 a m

Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday. 6:56 a m

Chicago Express daily.....7:41 a m

Pacific Express daily.....1:51 p m

Way Passenger daily.....8:21 p m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a m, 1:31, 3:41, 5:46 and 7:31 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.

Allegheny Accommodation, 7:31, and 8:21 a m, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation.....9:31 p m

Johnstown Accommodation.....9:31 a m

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City. City Time.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler.....6:36 a m

Express, connecting for Butler.....2:11 p m

Freight Accommodation, 9:15 a m, and 4:40 p m. On Sunday at 12:31 p m.

Springdale Accommodation, 11:21 a m, 6:11, 8:41 and 10:11 p m.

Market Train for Butler.....3:21 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler.....10:31 a m

Mail Train, connecting from Butler.....7:41 a m

Pacific Express daily.....1:51 p m

Way Passenger daily.....8:21 p m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a m, 1:31, 3:41, 5:46 and 7:31 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.

Allegheny Accommodation, 7:31, and 8:21 a m, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.

Market Train from Butler.....9:11 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager,

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, December 27th, 1874 Trains will have from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Fast Line.....2:03 a m	McDonald's Ac 7:12 a m
Columbus Mail..7:13 a m	Washington Ac 8:34 a m
Washington Ac 8:55 a m	Steubenville Ac 9:36 a m
Steubenville Ac 3:28 p m	Washington Ac 4:51 p m
McDonald's Ac.12:14 a m	McDonald's Ac 3:42 p m
Pittsburgh Ex.. 2:42 p m	Washington Ac 5:46 p m
Steubenville Ac 3:28 p m	Columbus Mail..12:32 p m
Washington Ac 4:38 p m	Fast Line.....7:00 p m
Mansfield Ac.. 6:13 p m	Southern Ex.....2:35 a m
McDonald's Ac 8:58 p m	Mansfield Ac...7:40 p m
Sunday Church Train.....12:48 p m	Sunday Church Train.....9:34 a m
Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.	
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.	
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.	
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.	

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after NOVEMBER 15, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Fast Line.....2:15 a m	Atlantic Ex.....2:33 a m
Chicago Mail.....6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex...10:53 a m
Day & Wheeling Ex..8:33 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex...12:35 p m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex...2:53 p m	Fast Line Ex.....2:42 p m
Chicago Ex.....9:33 a m	Chicago Mail....3:42 p m
Day & Wheeling Ex..3:30 p m	Cleveland Ex....3:50 p m
Pacific Express..2:42 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex.....7:18 p m
Wheeling Ex.....4:30 p m	Cleveland Ex....7:33 p m
Erie & Wm Ex..4:38 p m	Mail Express.....11:28 p m
Mail Express..11:00 p m	Beaver Falls Ac..8:15 a m
Beaver Falls Ac..8:25 a m	Leechburg Ac....10:30 a m
Leechburg Ac....10:00 a m	Beaver Falls Ac..4:15 p m
Leechburg Ac....4:00 p m	Leechburg Ac....7:15 p m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac..1:12 p m	Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac..8:15 a m
Enon Ac.....3:35 p m	Enon Ac.....8:15 a m
Leechburg Ac....5:30 p m	Leechburg Ac....9:15 a m
Beaver Falls Ac..6:25 p m	Warren Ac...9:33 a m
Leechburg Ac....8:30 p m	Sharpsville Ac..3:30 p m
Leechburg Ac....10:55 p m	Beaver Falls Ac..2:15 p m
Fair Ocha Sunday Church.....12:48 p m	Leechburg Ac....4:25 p m
	Leechburg Ac....7:45 p m
	Sunday Church.....9:52 a m

Pacific Express Leaves Depot daily.

Chicago Express Arrives Daily.

Fast Line Leaves Monday excepted.

Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Monday excepted.

All other Trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

F. E. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after MONDAY, November 23d, 1874 Trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time,) as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Hulton Ac.....6:40 a m	Hulton Ac.....6:30 a m
Hulton Night Express.....2:00 a m	Kittanning Night Express.....2:00 a m
Kittanning Ac..11:30 a m	Soda Works Ac..8:30 a m
Soda Works Ac..4:00 p m	Kittanning Ac..10:00 a m
Titusville Ex..2:30 p m	Hulton Ac.....1:30 p m
Kittanning Ac..4:30 p m	Titusville Ex..10:30 p m
Soda Works Ac..5:30 p m	Kittanning Ac..5:50 p m
Night Express..8:25 p m	Pittsburgh Ex..9:25 p m
Hulton Ac.....11:00 p m	Hulton Ac.....7:30 p m

Bedford Night Express Trains make direct connection for Bedford.

Buffalo and Pittsburgh Express Daily—on Sundays to and from Oil City only. All other Trains Daily except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 3:23 p. m, stopping at all Stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, DuBois, Williamsport, and points on P. and E. R. R.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with Train on Sligo Branch, and at Sligo with Stage for Clarion and points in Clarion county.

Titusville Express North and Pittsburgh Express South connect at Red Bank with Train on Sligo Branch for Sligo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.

THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND UNIONTOWN SHORT LINE.

ON AND AFTER NEW ARRANGEMENT.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

On and after SUNDAY, November 29th, 1874. Trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Uniontown Ac. 6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac 6:45 a m
Through Mail.. 8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac 7:35 a m
Mixed Ac.....9:25 a m	W. Newton Ac 9:25 a m
McKeesport Ac.11:00 a m	Through Ex... 8:5x a m
McKeesport Ac 3:15 p m	Uniontown Ac 10:15 a m
Uniontown Ac 4:45 p m	McKeesport Ac12:00 m
McKeesport Ac 5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac 2:00 p m
McKeesport Ac 6:30 p m	McKeesport Ac 6:10 p m
McKeesport Ac 9:20 p m	Uniontown Ac 5:46 p m
Through Ex... 8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac 7:35 p m
McKeesport Ac11:15 p m	Through Mail.. 8:30 p m
W. Newton Ac 7:15 p m	W. N'ton Ac 10:05 p m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

E. A. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

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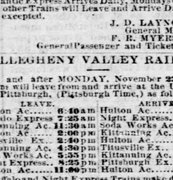

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Transact a General Banking Business. Draw Bills of Exchange on J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and Belfast Banking Co., Belfast; execute orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, on Commission only. Stocks carried on a margin and contracts guaranteed.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately; these contracts, and also up them as Capital be any and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

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People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd,	E. Jones,
Wm. Rea,	Hiram Stowe,
Edward Gregg,	E. H. Hartley,
Thos. Wightman,	G. W. Hallman,
	O. K. Moorhead.

SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

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R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,

115 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL-$200,000

☞ Stockholders Individually liable.

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THE

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

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UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

Renting of Safes

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COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

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PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

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ESTABLISHED 1855.

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1875.

MONEY

closed at 4@6 per cent., after loading at 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 8@9¾ per cent.

STERLING

dull at 485¾@485¾ for sixty days, and 490 for sight.

GOLD

opened at 113¾, declined to 112, and closed at 112⅝ @ carrying rates 3@7 and finally ½ per cent. Treasury disbursements $870,000. Clearings $40,000,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers $750,000. Dispatches from Washington report a decrease in the Treasury coin balance of $12,000,000 since Saturday. Exports of produce for the week $4,249,299, against $5,256,477 last week. Customs receipts $571,000.

GOVERNMENTS

dull but steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118¾	5-20's 1867	118¾
5-20's, 1862	114	5-20's, 1868	118¾
5-20's, 1864	116	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865	118	10-50's	115
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	Currency 6's	117

STATE BONDS

dull.

Missouri 6's	95½	Do old	75
Tennessee, old	78½	N. Carolina, old	21½
Do new	78½	Do new	16
Virginia, new	69½		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Railroad mortgages quiet. Stocks opened weak at a decline of ¼ @ ½ per cent., the greatest falling off being in Pacific Mail, which afterward became strong and advanced to and closed at 34½. Toward the close the whole market was firm at an advance in the general list of ½ to ¾ per cent. Chicago and Rock Island and Indiana Central was exceptionally weak and declined 2@3%. Western Union was called up by heavy purchases to cover shorts.

The transactions aggregated 206,000 shares, of which 34,000 were Pacific Mail, 33,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwest common, 6,000 St. Paul common, 15,000 Erie, 29,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Ohios, 7,000 Wabash, and 21,000 Union Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	59	Do preferred	58½
W. U. Tel.	77½	Wabash	29½
Quicksilver	34	Do preferred	57½
Adams Express	99	Ft. Wayne	91
Wells-Fargo Ex	79	Terre Haute	20
American Express	62	Do preferred	37½
U. S. Express	58	Chicago & Alton	104½
Pacific Mail	34½	Do preferred	109
N. Y. Central	101½	Ohio & Mississippi	32
Erie	24½	Illinois Central	137
Do preferred	52	Burlington & Q	109
Cleveland & Pittsb	87½	Lake Shore	73½
Harlem	127½	Panama	130
Do preferred	125	Illinois Central	109
Mich. Central	91½	Pittsburgh	85
Northwestern	47½	Central Pacific	93
Do preferred	67½	Del. & Lack.	96
Rock Island	103½	Bankers' Bills	488
N. J. Central	105¼		
St. Paul	38½		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 5, 1875.

While trade is not materially improved so as to constitute an active condition of business, there is some reason in the movement of affairs to justify the expectation that business will improve toward the close of the month, and, under favorable circumstances that, before the expiration of February, an active trade movement will be established.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,117	Apples, bbls	161
Corn, sks	153	Wheat, sks	1,166
Barley, sks	540	Oats, sks	2,833
Butter, pkgs	68	Rye, bush	67
Potatoes, bus	250	Hay, bales	267

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are in store or depot:

APPLES—The market is dull and prices are apparently tending downward. We quote @ 2 50@2 75 for choice, $1 25@1 75 for common to medium.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is quotable at 55 @56c per gallon for prime to choice.

BEANS—We quote prime white mixed at $2 00@2 25; medium at $1 80@1 90; fair to good at $1 50@1 70. There is a large stock in Pittsburgh and the market is weak.

BUTTER—There has been a decline in price, and the market is fairly active at the lower prices. We quote at 28@30c for choice; 20@25c for mixing; 12@15c for roll.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is ruling steady; receipts 1,700 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 00@4 50; common to good $4 75@5 25; choice to extra $5 00@5 25; extra fine and fancy $5 75@6 00; specialties $6 00@6 50 per bbl; self-rising buckwheat flour is active, and quoted in 6 lb packages at $1 20@1 30 per package.

CHEESE—We quote at 12c @ 13c for Ohio factory, New York Goshen 17@18c; Sweitzer 18 @19c @ lb.

GRAIN—The market continues rather slow at unchanged prices. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 @ bushel; extra Michigan white wheat at $1 27@1 30; Ohio and Illinois ditto at 1 20@1 25. Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18. Corn is quiet, but firm at about previous quotations. We quote at 70@72c @ bushel for high-mixed; 70@70c for low-mixed; ear is slow of movement with ruling figures at 72@74c on track. Oats—The only arrival worth quoted at 71@73c. Oats were stronger to-day and prices have changed hands at 64@64c @ bushel. We quote at 63@64@65c @ bushel for white; 61@62c for mixed. We noted no transactions in rye or barley.

GROCERIES—The market is slightly improved in activity at unchanged prices. Sugars and Coffees are strong, sugars easy and molasses active. We note the arrival of 45 hogsheads of sugar and 200 barrels of molasses yesterday. As quotations are unchanged, we will not repeat them to-day.

FLOUR—The flour trade continues quiet at about previous quotations. The following are the shipping prices of the well-managed mills: White wheat flour $7 20 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat flour $6 90@7 00; Minnesota patents in sacks $6 50@7 00 @ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white wheat flour $7 50@8 00; choice brands of Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; amber winter wheat flour $6 75@7 00; self-raising flour in 6 lb packages, $6 25 @ dozen packages; cornmeal, old dos, $3; new $3 @@3 50, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair degree of activity, and prices are nominally unchanged, although a lower range is generally established than was in effect some days since.

Bacon—Sales of shoulders at 6½@6¾c; ribs sides are quoted at 11@12c; clear rib sides 12@12½c; clear sides 12¾@13c.

Hams—We quote Union sugar cured at 13@ 14c; sugar cured shoulders at 10@10½c; breakfast bacon at 13@13½c; canvassed 14@16c; beef hams 22@23c @ dozen, $7 00.

Shoulders—The market is strong and prices are steady. We quote at 6½ @ 6¾c @ lb.

Lard—We quote prime lard, in tierces, 9 @ 10c; in kegs, 10@11c; refined, 11@12c; family candies 17@18c in 5 lb candies do 12c; in 2½ pails do 17@18c; 5 lb pails do 17@18c in 5 lb tin.

Lard oil—We quote No. 1, winter strained at 85@90c @ gallon.

Tallow—Sales at 8@8½c @ lb for choice, and 7@7½c for medium.

Dressed Hogs—The supply is fair and prices are tending downward. We quote at 7½@8c @ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1875.

The market for crude petroleum yesterday showed a sharp advance from our previous quotations, and was very active, principally by the demand from tankers, who seem to expect higher prices. It is a question, however, whether the legitimate consumption demand for and prices advanced in proportion to the cost of crude so much higher than present quotations, as to make it wise policy to purchase oil on a speculative account for tanking. Refined oil was strongest from outside prices.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, at 8¾@9c; immediate shipment @ 60@61 10. Sales as follows are reported from parties:

PARKERS;

4,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment.. $1 05

6,000 bbls, United, at wells..... 8¾c

In refined there continues to be an active demand, and a liberal movement of oil to the seaboard, principally by the Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railway. We quote at 19½@19¾c for standard white on the cars.

Naphtha—Sold at 12¼c for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

Philadelphia—Spot refined rules at 12c.

OIL BARRELS

are unchanged at $1 35 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, January 5.—The *Courier* says: The market is firm with a decided tendency for oil for tanking, shippers preferring to wait for lower prices. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper reservoir	$1 05
3,000 bbls, upper road	1 02½
3,000 bbls, lower creek	1 00
6,000 bbls, Parkers, 2 miles at wells	1 07½ c
4,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment	1 05

NEW YORK, January 5, closing 4.—The market is strengthened by the conjunct, the feature of oil rect shipment advanced by refiners, and there is very little pipeline shipping, leading to but few sales on account of the enhanced price. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8½@9¾c; refined at 19¾c bid, and 19¾@20c asked; cases 27½@28c for shipment; city naphtha at 10½c. For Philadelphia delivery crude is confident; none to be had. Refined is nominal at 19¾@19¾c.

TITUSVILLE, January 5.—Owing to the great demand for oil by tankers it is very hard to quote; small sales took place at from $1 05@1 10.

OIL CITY, January 5.—Market firm at $1 05@1 10.

TIDIOUTE, January 5.—Market firm at 75c bid, with no sellers.

ROUSEVILLE, January 5.—Market firm, with no sellers; quoted at $1 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 5.—Market quiet and higher at 75@76c.

PARKERS, January 5.—Market firm at 87½@ 90c for United; immediate shipment $1 10, with nothing offering.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Market quiet; S. W. 12c; crude 24c; cases 16½c; sales none.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F.	Brilliant O W.	3,275
G M Palmer	Brilliant O W.	1,000
L W Young	Sunbeam O W.	481
Total		3,856

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring	Marcella, W & Co, Phila.	468

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, January 5.—Cattle—receipts 1,827 head; total for the week 4,491 head. Market slow at about last week's prices, with plenty of stock in the yards. Sheep and lambs—receipts 3,800 head; total for the week 4,600 head. Market firm at last week's prices, buyers holding off; yards full and trade dull. Hogs—receipts 1,700 head; total for the week 9,000 head. Market moderately active and strong at $6 75@6 90 for light Yorkers, and $7 00@7 15 for heavier grades; good heavy hogs $7 25.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 5.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000 head. Market only moderately active, but prices steady and unchanged; common to extra shipping steers at 3@5c 0c, stockers $2 75@3 75. Shipments 900 head. Hogs—receipts estimated at 32,000 head. Market fairly active and steady; common to choice at 5 50@7 50, with a few extra at $7 55@7 40. Shipments 4,000 head. Sheep—receipts 1,000 head. Market fairly active and firm; sales at $4 00@5 37½ for common to extra. Shipments 800 head.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—Hogs—receipts 7,517 head. Sales slow but holders firm, buyers asking common to good packing and butchers' at $5 15@5 25; fair and good packing and butchers' $5 25@5 40; choice $5 40@5 50. About 3,000 head unsold. Shipments 225 head.

WOOL MARKETS.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Wool dull and steady and prices unchanged, except X, and super pulled, which are held at 42@46c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Business continues quiet in the package department, and jobbing branches dull. Cotton goods are steady, with less pressure to sell at current rates. Heavy and fine brown cottons are in fair request. Prints are quiet, but there is more inquiry for shirting styles. Dunnell's and Sprague's shirting prints are reduced to 8c by agents. Low and medium fancy cassimeres in moderate demand.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 5, 1875.

REMARKS—Whether it was the intense cold or the fact that buyers had not got safely over the celebration of the holidays, one thing was well evident, that few purchasers were on hand to-day, and that the volume of the sales were light.

The run of cattle, sheep and hogs, thus far, has not been heavy, though fully up to the wants of the trade. The quality of the offerings is not an improvement over former weeks, being a general mixture of "good, bad and indifferent."

By to-morrow morning there will be a full attendance of buyers in the market, prices established and trade move along briskly.

There was a fair supply of milk cows and calves offered for sale, the prices, as usual, being governed entirely by age, condition and qualities as milkers—$35 00 to $45 00 being the range of the prices.

There was a goodly number of lambs in the market, which met with ready sale at fair rates. Calves were mostly sold with the cows. No horses or mules were on sale.

By Mail.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Beef cattle were in fair demand this week at an advance. 2,300 head arrived and sold at 7¼@8c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 6@7c for fair to good do, and 4½@5½c @ lb gross for common, as to quality.

Head.	Price.
88	Owen Smith, Western, grs	6¾@8
100	A & J. Christy, Western, grs	6¾@7¼
60	Ph. Hathaway, Western and Pa., grs	6¾@8
50	James McFillen, Western, grs	6½@8
100	James S. Kirk, Pa., grs	6¾@8
202	Maynes & McArdle, Western, grs	7 @8
100	Martin & Co, Western and Texas, grs	5½@7
40	B. Mooney, Western, grs	6 @7
51	D. Smyth & Bro., Western, grs	6¾@7¾
100	Dennis Sullivan, Western, grs	6¾@7¾
66	E. Mooney, Western, grs	6 @7
60	T. Ramey & Son, Western, grs	6½@7
23	H. Chain, Western, grs	4½@6½
276	S. Schamberg & Co., Western, grs	6½@7¾
29	Hope & Levi, Western, grs	6½@7¾
58	H. Chain, Jr., West Virginia	4½@6½
57	James Closson, West Virginia	5 @6

Sheep were firmer; 600 head sold at 5½@8c per pound gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in demand at an advance; 4,000 head sold at $10 50@11 00 @ 100 lbs net.

Iron Movements at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday, January 2, 1875:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore.	Pig.	Shipments. Ore.	Pig.
S. L. T. H. and S. R. W.	280	120		
A. and P. R. W. to St. L.		60		
A. & P. R. W. to Carondelet	709	280		
C. St. L. and T. H.				30
St. L., V. T. H. and I. R. W.		50		200
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W.		50		50
O. & M. R. R.		20		
Total for the week	1,000	780		430
Previous week	810	290	10	10
A. & P. R. W. lead		250		
Previous week		150		
A. & P. R. W. gine ore		100		
Previous week		189		

—*Republican.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 5, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull but closing steady; No. 1 spring 94c bid; No. 2

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

From Latest Edition of Yesterday

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Signal Station, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 5, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.31	18	81	N.W.	Light.	Lt sn'w
2 P.M.	30.40	19	69	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.50	14	64	N.W.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.42 Highest thermom....22
Mean thermom'r....16 Lowest thermom....14

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

makes collections in all parts of the country, pays interest on time deposits. Stockholders are individually liable. One dollar and upwards received.

The Freehold Bank.

The following officers and directors have been elected for the ensuing year by the stockholders of the Freehold Bank: President—Edward House; Treasurer—Thomas Steel; Cashier—James P. Speer; Assistant Cashier—Mr. Whitney. Directors—Edward House, Thomas Steel, Jared M. Brush, John Paul, S. S. Boggs, A. H. Gross, John Mackin.

Stolen Goods Recovered.

Officers McKelvey and Gabby, independent policemen, have arrested a man named Hatz at 818 Penn avenue, where they found a large lot of property—cloths, gloves, &c. —which it is believed were stolen. Burgess Bowser, of Irwin borough, has identified some of the goods as stolen from the store of Charles Falk, at Irwin's Station, and from information a search was made of the house No. 77 Fourth avenue, and further stolen goods found. Hatz is in jail.

The Forbes District School Board.

A final meeting of the directors of the Forbes District (Sixth ward) School Board of this city for 1874, was held last evening with a full attendance of members. After the transaction of some routine business, short speeches were made before adjournment, *sine die*, and a resolution of thanks to the President, Mr. Enoch Nornecutt, and the Secretary, Mr. E. W. Morrow, for their faithful and efficient service during the last year, was passed unanimously.

Twenty-eighth Ward School Board.

The Board of School Directors of the Twenty-eighth ward, South Side, for 1875, organized on Monday evening by the election of the following officers: Charles Evans, Esq., was chosen President; Mr. S. B. Andrews was elected Treasurer, and Esquire Krehan was re-elected Secretary. Mr. Charles Evans was elected representative to the Central Board.

A resolution was passed directing the representative to apply at once for an additional teacher, as the primary department is overcrowded.

Ortwein Prepared to Die.

Mr. F. Luty, one of the counsel for Ortwein, visited him yesterday, in his cell, and communicated to him the fact that the Supreme Court had refused to grant him any relief. He was not excited by the news, said he expected nothing else, and had been prepared to die. His counsel have certainly nothing to reproach themselves with, since they took every legal way to save him from death. Ortwein himself had long had no hope of escaping, whatever view his counsel may have entertained. The death warrant will be the next step in this sad case.

Fires.

About twelve o'clock last night an alarm of fire was turned in from box 157. It was occasioned by a slight fire in the residence of Mr. D. Ihmsen, on Sarah street, near Twenty-seventh, South Side. The damage was trifling. Supposed cause a defective flue.

An alarm was communicated from box 62, Allegheny, at six o'clock last evening, caused by the discovery of fire in a frame dwelling on the Spring Garden road, in Reserve township, owned and occupied by Mr. Harper. The damage to the building and furniture will amount to about $500. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

Handsome Testimonial.

On New Year's eve a small package was left at the residence of Mr. John J. Torley, of the firm of McConway, Torley & Co., and member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, which excited some curiosity at first, but occasioned much gratification when examined. It contained a splendid gold watch of Swiss manufacture, and an elegant chain. A suitable inscription was engraved inside the case. Mr. Torley has cast aside his old "bull's eye," carried for years for want of a better one, and now exhibits his new acquisition with becoming modesty. He will probably have more warm personal friends than "Jack" Torley, and each and every one will be glad to hear of his good fortune.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, January 5, 1875:

PITTSBURGH.

Twenty-sixth ward—Peter Field to Mary Gerstel, October 15, 1874; lot 20 x90 feet.....$ 2,000 00
Same—Simon Gerstel to Peter Field, October 1, 1874; same lot.....2,000 00
Twenty-first ward—Jared M. Brush to George Hamilton, May 28, 1874; irregular lot.....1,875 00
Thirty-sixth ward—John Alexander to Hannah Augustine, April 1, 1859; lot 25x125 feet.....200 00
Thirteenth ward—Sheriff Hare to W. A. Scheibler, June 20, 1874; interest in lot on William Herron plan.....500 00
Thirteenth ward—W. A. Scheibler to Henry Betz, September 12, 1874; irregular lot.....550 00

ALLEGHENY.

Third ward—Robert Gowan to Fanny Gorman, February 9, 1872; same lot.....$ 800 00
Same—Hugh Graham to Fanny Gorman, February 9, 1872; same lot.....800 00
Same—Robert Bowles to Robert Gowan, September 30, 1874; same lot.....800 00

BOROUGHS.

Etna—Sheriff Hare to National Insurance Company, Allegheny, December 1, 1874; irregular lots in Erdner's plan, 80x100 feet.....$ 2,000

TOWNSHIPS.

McClure—Enoch Bowles to Mrs. Jane McKain, November 20, 1873; lot 40x160 feet.....$ 1,300
Mifflin—Wm. Forsythe to W. J. Snodgrass, June 29, 1874; nineteen acres and fifty perches of land.....500
Ross—Wm. Sanders to Henry Weretz October 11, 1862; four acres of land...nominal.
Same—J. M. Johnston, Pa. to J. H. Johnston, Sr., December 1, 1874; lot 6x139 feet, and right of way.....2,000
Shaler—C. F. Klopper to Wm. Morgan, May 20, 1874; two lots secure plan, sample farm.....200
Lower St. Clair—Albert Kountz to Jos. G. Engelking, September 28, 1874; lot 44x214 feet.....950

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

First Annual Meeting To-Day.

The first annual meeting of the Humane Society of Allegheny county, will be held at its rooms, No. 298 Penn avenue, between Ninthand Tenth streets, this afternoon at half-past three o'clock. Every member, as well as all persons, male and female, wishing the prevention of cruelty to animals, are earnestly invited to attend. Reports of officers will be read, new by-laws voted on and an executive committee will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. During the short time since the organization of the society much good has been done, and a few members deserve credit for their labors in this behalf. It is hoped there will be a large attendance.

THE HOMŒPATHIC HOSPITAL

Interesting Report for December.

During the month of December the physician attached to the Dispensary department of the Homœpathic Hospital issued 730 prescriptions to the poor of this city and vicinity, free of charge. They also made, during the same month, 226 visits to those who were too sick to come to the Dispensary for treatment. This month finishes another quarter of charitable work at this most worthy institution and owing, probably, to the many factories, mills, &c., not running, the number of patients seeking medical and surgical advice has greatly increased. Many of the cases were of a critical nature, requiring the constant care and attention of the physician. Quite a number of the out-door patients (especially those in Allegheny) were suffering from the prevailing disease, typhoid fever.

Surgical cases were numerous, some of a serious character, necessitating immediate operation.

The work done by this Institution during the quarter, ending January 1st, was as follows:

Number of prescriptions issued at Dispensary.....2,121
Number of charity visits made by Dispensary staff.....615

Total prescriptions and visits.....2,736

The Dispensary is open from 11 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Organization of the New Body—Inauguration of Mayor Phillips—His Appointments—Proposed Reduction of Salaries, &c., &c.

A special meeting of the new Allegheny Councils was held in their respective chambers yesterday morning, for the purpose of organization, and also a joint-session to induct the Mayor-elect into office.

SELECT BRANCH.

Clerk White called this body to order a few minutes after ten o'clock. Mr. W. W. Ackley was elected Temporary Chairman, and Mr. Henry Phillips, Temporary Clerk.

Mr. Hartman moved that Mr. J. C. Patterson, of the Fourth ward, be elected President by acclamation. The motion was carried.

Upon the motion of the same gentleman, Mr. Roland T. White was elected Clerk.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

The President, having been sworn in, announced that the next thing in order would be the administration of the oath of office to the new members.

The members-elect were then sworn in by the President, and took their seats. The Select Council for 1875 is now constituted as follows. The names of new members are marked with a star:

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

First ward—A. D. Smith, *J. E. Mc Kelvey.

Second ward—W. W. Ackley, W. H. Graham, (elected member of Legislature.)

Third ward—W. H. Voegtly, *S. Huckestein.

Fourth ward—J. C. Patterson, *James Callery.

Fifth ward—Jos. Walton, Wm. Heagy.

Sixth ward—Jno. A. Cochran, G. M. D. Knox.

Seventh ward—Geo. Over, *C. C. Hax.

Eighth ward—Jacob Reed, *Simon Roberts.

Ninth ward—Geo. Witner, *Daniel Davis.

Tenth ward—G. W. Day, *Henry Kriling.

Eleventh ward—Henry H. Phillips, Charles H. Hartman.

There being a tie vote in the Ninth ward, Messrs. Sweeney and Davis, the contestants, proceeded to draw lots. Mr. Davis being the successful man, was declared elected, and was sworn in.

The credentials of Mr. Callery, member elect from the Fourth ward in place of Mr. McNeil, were presented, and that gentleman was sworn in.

The rules of 1874 were then adopted as the rules for 1875, and J. R. Lupton was chosen Messenger.

An ordinance from Common Council fixing the salaries of city officers, and for which a special committee had been chosen, was received in.

From Common Council, a resolution fixing a meeting of Councils on Tuesday evening next, was concurred in.

Mr. Ackley moved that the seat of W. H. Graham, of the Second ward be declared vacant. Carried.

Select Council then adjourned to meet the Common Branch for joint session, and after the adjournment of the joint session met again, but adjourned without transacting any other business.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order shortly after ten o'clock, by electing Mr. S. A. Johnston, of the Sixth ward Temporary Chairman, and A. W. Erwin and Robert Dilworth, Clerks.

Messrs. Wm. P. Price and Simon Drum were nominated for President. A ballot was had, resulting in 17 votes for Price and 11 for Drum.

Mr. Price was then called to the chair, and returned his thanks to Council for the honor conferred upon him, and hoped he would not fall behind his predecessor. He hoped by the support of the members, to merit their approval. The oath of office was duly administered.

Robert Dilworth was then nominated and unanimously re-elected Clerk, and J. R. Lupton messenger.

The new members were then sworn in and took their seats.

The usual motion adopting the rules of last year as the rules for the government of Councils for the coming year was adopted.

COMMON COUNCILMEN.

The following is a list of members of Common Council, the new members designated with a star:

First ward—*Wm. Thompson, *W. F. Bedell.

Second ward—G. D. Sholes, Wm. P. Price, *Jas. Wilson, *Simon Drum.

Third ward—*A. W. Erwin, *A. J. Pentecost, A. W. Liddell.

Fourth ward—*Lewis Moul, *Hugh McGuire, Wm. Burton, J. Lautner.

Fifth ward—*S. A. Johnston, W. C. Cook.

Sixth ward—Jno. A. Cochran, L. P. Stone, *Henry Garber.

Seventh ward—*Frank Hoff, *Anton Smith, *G. K. Biber.

Eighth ward—Paul Gshwend, *Henry Nesmith.

Ninth ward—*Charles Weaver, *Joseph Chiverton.

Tenth ward—J. O. S. Golden, *Jasper Born.

Eleventh ward—R. Wilson, *T. Wachob.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Mr. Cochran offered an ordinance regulating the salaries of the city officials. The ordinance fixes the Mayor's salary at $1,200, which is the same as it is at present, and makes the following reductions on other salaries: Controller, Treasurer, Engineer, Superintendent Water Works and City Solicitor, each $500; Assessor Water Rents, $200; City Assessor, $100; Chief Engineer Fire Department, $300; Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph, Weigh-master Diamond Scales, Weighmaster Second ward, and Treasurer's Clerk, each $100. Assistant City Engineer, $300; Health officer, $200. Sealer of Measurer, $200; Meat Inspector, $100; Foreman of Fire Department, driver, firemen, hosemen and engineer, each $5 per month; draughtsman and clerk in City Engineer's office, each $20 per month; Chief of Police and Captain of Night Watch, each $100 per annum; night patrol, twenty cents per day. The ordinance was referred to the following committee of six from Common Council and five from Select: From Select Council—Messrs. Ackley, Voegtley, Walton and Hax. From Common Council—Messrs. Cochran, Drum, McGuire, Johnston, Wachob and Kredel.

Council then adjourned to meet the Select branch for joint session, and after the adjournment of the joint session met again, but adjourned without transacting any other business.

Joint Session.

Both branches convened in the chamber of Common Council, and were called to order by Mr. Patterson, President of the Select branch, who stated the object of the joint session.

Messrs. Sholes, Cochran (C. C.) and Hartman (Select) were them appointed to escort Mayor elect Phillips to the spot.

After a few minutes' waiting, the committee above named entered at 11 A. M., with the Colonel as well as Mayor Fleming, who introduced the former. Colonel Phillips was then sworn in by President Patterson, of Select Council.

Mayor Phillips addressed the Councils as follows:

I have taken the oath which is required to enforce the laws and ordinances. This I will do to the best of my ability, and if your honorable bodies will give me your hearty co-operation and the community its help, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of office in such a manner as not to disappoint those who elected me to this responsible position—ever remembering "That he who ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."

The Mayor then announced his appointments, as follows: Chief of Police, W. B. Ross; Clerk, David L. Crawford—Mr. Roberts, to whom the position was tendered, having declined; Captain, Richard Wilson.

The joint session then agreed to meet in the evening in the Select Council Chamber, to hold a caucus for the nomination of city officers, after which it adjourned.

ALLEGHENY OFFICIALS.

The Caucus of Councilmen Last Night—The Names of Successful Candidates for City Offices.

Last night the members of Allegheny Councils met in caucus, in the Select Council chamber, to nominate persons to fill the various city offices, from Controller down to Board Measurer. There was a host of candidates, each with a host of friends, and those candidates and their friends crowded the hallways, stairways, and other parts of the city building almost to suffocation. The caucus, as is customary, conducted its operations with closed doors, and the eager crowd waited outside in a state of anxious expectancy until the adjournment, when there was a rush into the Council chamber to learn the result. The lucky ones remained to receive the congratulations of their friends, while those who failed to "make the riffle" uttered sorrowfully away, indulging, no doubt, in sad reflections upon the uncertainty of human calculations. The following names comprise the list of successful candidates, all of whom will be elected at the next meeting of Councils:

Controller, James Brown; Treasurer, David McFerron; City Engineer, Charles Davis; City Solicitor, W. B. Rodgers; Superintendent of Water Works, H. C. Richmond; Street Commissioner, Eastern district, W. W. Tyson; Western district, Alex. Hanna; Assessor of Water Rents, James Nichols; Assessor of City Taxes, Thomas Ward; Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Thomas Crow; Clerk of Markets, David Hastings; Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph, G. W. Winn; Salt Inspector and Measurer of Wood and Bark, William Greenawalt; Clerk of Committees, R. T. White; Messenger, J. R. Lupton; Weighmaster at Diamond Scales, George B. McNulty; Weighmaster at Second ward scales, David Boden; Weighmaster at Fourth ward scales, V. E. Paulin; Wharfmaster, Eastern district, Aug. Duffner; Wharfmaster, Western district, S. R. Davis; Meat Inspector, Joseph A. Drexler; Janitor of City Hall, laid over. Board Messurers—First ward, Frank Somerford; Second ward, Robert Donaldson; Third ward, Michael Sinnott; Fourth ward, Andrew Davidson; Fifth ward, Robert M. Parke; Sixth ward, Alex. Campbell; Seventh ward, George Gratz; Eighth ward, Wm. Oakley, John McDowell; Ninth ward, Geo. Fink; Tenth ward, Samuel Bennett.

The official papers nominated were: In English language, *Mail* and *Gazette*; German, *Freiheits Freund*.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.
George R. Riddle, President.

ALLEGHENY CONTROLLERS.

Regular Meeting of the Board Last Evening.

The Allegheny Board of Controllers held its regular monthly meeting last evening in the Common Council chamber. Rev. Joseph King presided.

Mr. Davidson, of the Sixth ward, reported the election of Miss Mary A. Lenkhard to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Miss Holmes, and of Misses Maggie J. Barr and Lizzie Baily, as teachers in the Primary Department.

Mr. Dunlap reported the election of Miss Aggie Fife to fill a vacancy in the Second ward.

Mr. Miller reported the election of Misses Annie Wilcox and Fannie Cogher in the Fourth ward.

All the above elections were confirmed.

Mr. Miller presented the report of the Library Committee, and stated that A. H. English & Co. had donated a set of their series of educational works to the Library. A vote of thanks to the donors was passed.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution that Principals who had not complied with the regulation relative to making monthly reports should not be paid their salaries until they complied with said regulation. Adopted.

Dr. Riggs, chairman of the committee appointed to consider what best to be done with the case of the two teachers elected in the Tenth ward, reported that the said election was a plain violation of law; that the attendances in the ward had largely increased, and as there was an evident need of the increased force of teachers, the committee recommend that the election of the two teachers be confirmed. The report was received and the recommendation adopted.

President King, as requested, had prepared a history of the Board and showing the condition of the schools at the present time.

Mr. Hay opposed the adoption of the report, on the ground that it contained a recommendation in favor of compulsory education, which he opposed as anti-republican and repugnant to the spirit of our institutions.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the report was merely received and not adopted.

Dr. Riggs offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to find a suitable school room to accommodate the colored population of the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards.

Mr. Hay asked that information respecting the number of colored pupils be given, but the Chairman cut short debate, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Colored Schools.

Mr. Miller presented the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of establishing Teachers' institutes. They reported that they had, in anticipation of the adoption of their report, made arrangements to hold an institute on Friday of next week, in the Fourth ward school house. The report was adopted.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution instructing the Committee to hand up the law governing the time of the yearly organization of the Board. Adopted.

Superintendent Davis reported the condition of the schools for December as follows. total enrollment, 8,368; average attendance, 7,231; per cent of attendance, 87; number of District's visits, 166; number of parents' visits, 231; number of Superintendents' visits 90.

After a vote of thanks to the President and Secretary for the faithful manner in which they had performed the duties of their respective offices, the Board adjourned.

FAREWELL SERVICES.

Burial of the Late Mrs. Siebenock.

The remains of the late Mrs. Estella King Siebenck, wife of Mr. Joseph G. Siebenck, of the *Evening Chronicle*, were interred yesterday in Allegheny cemetery. The services took place at Trinity (Episcopal) Church, and were witnessed by a large concourse of relatives and friends of the deceased. The clergy present, headed by Bishop Kerfoot, met the casket at the door, and as they were borne towards the chancel, the Bishop read the burial service, commencing, "I am the resurrection and the life." While the solemn text, "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was being repeated by the Bishop, Mr. Houghawout, the organist, rendered the same melody from the oratorio of Messiah. The casket containing the remains was placed on the choir floor, in front of the chancel, and while the members of the family were being seated, the organist rendered an adaptation of "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," a favorite air of the deceased, and introduced by request. The music was so tenderly executed that its appropriateness was exceedingly touching. The lesson for the day, commencing at the twentieth verse of the fifteenth chapter of first Corinthians, was then read by Dr. Scarborough, following which the 507th Hymn, commencing "Nearer my God to Thee," another favorite of the deceased, was sung by the choir. The Collects were read in a solemn and impressive manner by Bishop Kerfoot, upon the conclusion of which the remains were borne out of the church, the choir singing "Rock of Ages." Pall-bearers, Mr. Albert Childs, Major T. B. Swearingen, Mr. Charles M. Gormley, Mr. James W. Brown, Mr. Anthony Murphy, Dr. J. C. Hay and Mr. Joseph Siebenck. Mr. George W. Backofen, and placed in the hearse. The casket was covered with floral tributes, beautifully fashioned in crosses, crowns, anchors and other appropriate emblems. During the recessional the choir chanted the hymn commencing "Abide with Me." The services having been ended, the remains were followed to the grave by a large number of sympathizing friends.

'LOCAL INSPECTORS REPORT.

The Business Transacted in 1875.

Messrs. John R. Needl and George H. Atkinson, United States Local Inspectors for the port of Pittsburgh, make the following report of business for the year 1874: Licenses issued to 239 masters, 208 of which have "Pilot" endorsed thereon; to 109 mates; 122 pilots, five of which have "Mate" endorsed thereon; 203 first-class engineers and eighty-three second engineers. Master's licenses revoked for violation of law, two; first engineers revoked for same cause, one; pilots licenses suspended, two; masters to whom license refused, one; refused raise of grade to engineers, six; refused license to second engineers, five; investigations of violation of law, seven; cases returned for prosecution in the United States Courts, five.

STEAMERS INSPECTED.

	No.	Tonnage.
Passenger	19	3,145 39
Ferry	10	920 52
Freight	2	99 24
Tow	125	29,991 98
Total	156	34,079 04

Number of boats built, 4; lost and gone out of service, none. Number of boilers inspected, 503; number condemned, 8; number of sheets condemned, 134; number of steam pipes condemned, 4; seams and mud drums condemned, 9; boilers that gave way under hydrostatic test, 2; passenger list, estimated, 800,000; lives lost by burning, sinking, collision or explosion, *none*.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Frank Mayo and Miss Rose Rand, cleverly supported by the Opera House company, continue "Davy Crockett" through the week. The performance drew a large and fashionable audience last night, each one of whom seem abundantly pleased with the entertainment.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Waite combination is proving an immense attraction at this place of fun and frolic. The "exercises" are novel and highly pleasing. To-morrow night "Ixion" will be produced.

Library Hall.

Mr. Toole, the English comedian, this evening begins an engagement of three nights only. The bill for the first performance is as follows: "The Weavers," "Off the Line" and "Ice L'on Parle Francais."

Franklin Savings Bank Allegheny.

Directors—George R. Riddle, J. W. Hall, D. Macferron, Simon Drum, R. H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright, George D. Riddle.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A BOY named John Friend is held by Alderman Patterson, of the South Side, on a charge of the larceny of a lot of smoking pipes, on oath of Daniel White.

MAYOR-ELECT MCCARTHY will receive applicants for police appointments at Municipal Hall. He will have plenty of them.

We acknowledge the receipt of a very handsomely printed yearly and monthly calendar from the "Herald Printing Company," of the South Side.

JAMES DEAN and Alex. Chrisholm have been discharged from the police force, and it is alleged that they have drawn money from the city which they are not entitled to.

MR. JOHN S. EDGAR is a candidate for Alderman in the First ward, Allegheny. "Jack" has hosts of friends, and his chances of success are said to be very good. He will, if elected, make an honest and competent magistrate.

THE wife of Johanna Kerney, late of Reserve township, and John Adair, late of Allegheny City, were filed of record in the Register's office yesterday. In the former James Kerney, husband of deceased, and in the latter Alex. Barr are named as executors.

THE Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Railway was sold at Sheriff's sale yesterday for $5,000, subject to a bonded indebtedness of $85,550. The purchasers were Messrs. Joseph Keeling and John Nusser. It is understood, assuming all the debts of the concern. The railway is now in successful operation, and the purchasers have no doubt made a paying investment.

A MAN named Jenkins, from Washington county, was victimized yesterday on Liberty street. He was accosted by a lucky holder of a five dollar prize in a gift enterprise on that street, and also a holder of a prize card for a watch which required the payment of twenty dollars before the timepiece could be secured. Jenkins took the five dollar prize and drew the money and loaned the operator twenty dollars in order that he could draw the watch. Result: sharper disappeared.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Following is a list of the opinions rendered in this Court in Philadelphia, as revised and corrected by General Sweitzer, Prothonotary of the Western District:

Henderson *et al.* vs. Griffin, Western District. Re-argument refused.

Applegate vs. Hoover. Error to Mercer. Co-judgment affirmed.

McAfee vs. Chief Justice.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Kitchen. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed. The Commonwealth, at the instance of Johnston vs. Betts. Error to Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment reversed, and that of affirmed.

Smith *et al.* vs. Vasbinder. Error to Common Pleas of Jefferson county. Judgment reversed. O'Hara vs. Second National Bank of Titusville. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Caughenon, dec'd, vs. Stauff. Error to C. P. of Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Kirby vs. the Pennsylvania Company, operating the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad. Error to C. P. of Mercer county. Judgment affirmed.

By Sharswood, J.—

Seigworth vs. Leffel. Error to C. P. of Clarion county. Judgment affirmed.

Rose vs. Bissell. Error to C. P. of Crawford county. Judgment reversed and new trial awarded.

Jones vs. Wood. Error to D. C. of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and a new trial awarded.

Moorehead vs. Gilmore. Error to D. C. of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Same vs. Wood. Judgment affirmed.

Same vs. Floyd. Judgment affirmed.

Same vs. Rahm. Judgment affirmed.

Same vs. Second National Bank of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Same vs. Harman. Judgment affirmed.

Beeson vs. Breading. Error to C. P. of Fayette county. Judgment reversed and new trial awarded.

Meason vs. Kaine. Error to C. P., Payette county. Judgment reversed.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad vs. Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad. Judgment reversed. By Williams, J.—

Reynolds vs. McKee, *et al.* Error to D. C., Allegheny county. Order of June 2d reversed.

Aldrich vs. McConnell's executors. Error to C. P., Erie county. Judgment reversed and a new trial awarded. By Mercur, J.—

Townsend vs. Loring. Error to C. P., Washington county. Judgment affirmed.

Van Syckel vs. Stewart *et al.* Error to C. P., Crawford county. Judgment reversed and a procedure to awarded.

John Keating *et al.* vs. Orne *et al.* Error to C. P., Clarion county. Judgment reversed and a new trial awarded.

Plummer vs. Guthrie. Error to C. P., Clarion county. Judgment reversed and a new trial awarded.

Gilmore *et. al.* vs. Reed. Error to C. P., Clarion county. Judgment affirmed.

Russell *et al.* vs. Hoover. Error to C. P., Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Bronson vs. Silverman. Error to C. P., Crawford county. Judgment reversed and a procedure awarded.

Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Co., vs. McKee, administrator. Error to C. P., Mercer. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood J.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. The Southwest Railway Company. Appeal from C. P., of Fayette county. December 1874.

By Gordon, J.—

Stephen *et. al.* vs. Black *et. al.* Error to C. P., of Greene county. Judgment affirmed. Mercer Dissents.

Waring vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Error to C. P. of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and a new trial awarded.

McLaughlin vs. The City of Corry. Error to C. P. of Erie county. Judgment reversed and a new trial awarded.

Evans *et. al.* vs. Bidwell *et. al.* Error to C. P. of Venango county. Judgment reversed and a new trial awarded.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad vs. Pillow. Error to C. P. of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Canfield's Appeal. From C. P. of Beaver county. Decree reversed, etc.

Titusville Novelty Iron Works vs. Graham & Co. Error to C. P. of Clarion county. Decree reversed, etc.

Gibbs *et. al.* vs. Peck *et. al.* Error to C. P. of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Mr. H. Porter, bankrupt of Pittsburgh. The report of Register Harper, recommending the payment of $50 to Andrew R. Sloan for certain debts due, was presented and "confirmed absolute."

In the case of the United States vs. Aaron Smith, late Lieutenant in the Fifty-first New York State Volunteers, the defendant was granted twenty days wherein to file his affidavit of defence.

(This was a case where a soldier in the service of the United States is alleged to have drawn his pay twice; in the months of May and June, 1865. The amount in dispute is $282.)

Boyland Cox, Esq., of New York City, was, on motion of Wm. Bakewell, Esq., admitted to practice at the bar of the United States.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Marshall Bros. & Co. vs. Thos. Carroon; an action for liquors sold. Verdict for plaintiffs for $399 42.

Joseph Marland vs. Clara B. Millard. Petition in divorce filed by the plaintiff on grounds of adultery, and subpœna awarded.

Jas. Watson vs. A. Cowley; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff for $827 74.

R. B. Petty vs. A. Crowley; an action on a promissory note. Jury out.

Ellen Connell vs. J. R. Foster & Co., on trial before Judge Stowe. The plaintiff in this case subscribed for a large Bible, which was in a number of parts, and which, when thirty-two parts, to be paid for at fifty cents per part. A number of these were delivered by defendants' agent and they were paid for. The remainder, the remainder of the parts were not delivered and the suit is brought to recover the book which plaintiff claims she is entitled to.

James Anderson vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; an action for damages for lands seized by the defendant. On trial before Judge Sterrett. [This case has been tried more than before.]

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Robert Gibbon vs. Robert Henderson, an action for work and labor done, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff for $539 53.

The case of Philip Blattan vs. J. C. Michaels *et al.*, Stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, is still on trial before Judge Ewing. Testimony for the defense is now being heard.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Thomas Malone was acquitted of larceny. James Murphy was acquitted of a similar charge.

Commonwealth vs. James Bennett, indicted on oath of James Divine, for false pretenses. The prosecutor in this case purchased a canary bird from the defendant, which the latter, it was alleged, represented to be a good singer. When Divine took the bird home, it was found that it could not sing, and that for false pretenses was entered. The defendant was found not guilty, but directed to pay the costs in the case.

Joseph Bay, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Andrew Smith, plead *nolle contendere*.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Fleming, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of W. Hanover. Nolle contendere allowed on payment of costs.

Dividend Declared.

The directors of the Cash Insurance Company of Pittsburgh have declared a dividend of eight per cent., four dollars per share, payable on and after the first six months, payable on and after the 11th inst. This is a good showing for the "Cash."

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

The New Year's Greeting of the Proprietors of the Boston Clothing House to their Customers.

The following letter has been received at the Pittsburgh branch of the now-named establishment, No. 56 Smithfield street:

BOSTON, MASS., January 1, 1875.

MR. E. A. ROSSITER:

Dear Sir:—Owing to the numerous failures occurring among our jobbing trade, and the generally unsafe condition of business, we have resolved to run off our present stock through the agency of our retail stores. Upon receipt of this, mark down every garment in your store to prices that will sell them, and you have any odd lots of goods of any description, mark them down to prices that will sell them and close them out.

Yours truly,

JORDAN, CLARK & CO.

That ought to settle the matter. We had thought all along that considering the superiority of the goods and the extremely low prices at which they were sold, that the Boston House should telepolize the retail trade of this city, and if this last reduction is not sufficient to insure that result, it will simply be because people are careless and indifferent concerning their interests and prodigal of their money. If you want bargains in clothing you can get them now.

We Would by No Means Recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge. In our own family, it has proved a blessing. Used by nursing infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.*

Rev. Wm. H. Chapman,

pastor of M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C., writes: "Having had an opportunity to test the excellent Sulphur Bitters, I cheerfully and hesitate not to say, it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family."

Do You Want a Choice Roast or Steak?

If you do, we would advise you by all means to call at once on Mr. J. Harrison, stall 27 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, leave your order. On Saturday next Mr. H. will have for sale as fine beef as was ever offered. The ox is two and a half years old, grain fed and weighs 2,800 pounds, and is perhaps as choice an animal as has been brought to Pittsburgh. By all means call and see the meat.

ELEGANT PERFUMERY,

AND

Fancy Goods for the Holidays.

We are just in receipt of an elegant and large variety of toilet articles and perfumery, suitable for Christmas presents, including perfumes cases, fine cologne bottles (with any name on desired) ivory hair brushes, Gold and silver Vinegarettes, Fine English Rogers ivory brushes in setts and many other articles of rare beauty and elegance will be found at McCLARRAN & McKEWAN'S, 85 Market street 67 Fifth avenue and corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue.

Also a full line of staple goods such as Lubin's extracts and soaps, Atkinson's extra White Rose, Low's glass cologne bottles Fine English hair brushes and combs, Farris colognes, French plate hand mirrors.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Our Navigable Rivers and Trans-Continental Railways.

Meeting Looking to a Restoration of Business Prosperity.

To the Chamber of Commerce:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, without distinction of party, who favor the improvements of the navigable waters of the country, and the completion of new lines of Trans-Continental Railroad of national importance, and who believe that timely action by Congress at this session in that direction, would break up the paralysis that has fallen upon the industries of the nation, by infusing new life into business, restoring confidence, give immediate employment to many thousand deserving, but now unemployed men, and leading to a restoration of prosperity in all branches throughout the length and breadth of the country, request your Honorable body to call a meeting of the citizens to be holden at Lafayette Hall, half past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, 6th of January, for the purpose of presenting their views in a practical shape to Congress, and to urge their early adoption of such measures as may be necessary to effect the objects desired.

A. Bradley & Co.,	Jas. H. Stuart,
Whitmore, Wolf, Lane & Co.,	A. W. Brewster,
H. Laufman & Bro.,	Miller, Forse & Co.,
Wm. Pickersgill, jr.,	R. C. Flagel,
Richard E. Breed & Co.,	R. F. Walsh,
J. Reamer,	M. & R. Walsh,
C. F. Horton,	Chas. Mayer,
Negley & Co.,	Geo. J. Bridge,
Davis, Chambers & Co.,	Douglass & Son,
A. D. Brewster,	John Fitzsimmons,
W. M. McCune,	Carter Bros.,
South Pittsburgh Planing Mill Co.,	Josph Henly,
Sebastian Koehler,	Schiller & friel,
M. M. Schneider,	W. H. Price,
Jos. Graff,	John Beam,
K. H. Conway,	R. N. McCoy, jr.,
James M. Conway,	James M. Eccles,
Daniel Berg,	Wm. Beard,
N. Schneider,	S. Prager,
S. M. Boyd,	E. H. Whitestange,
W. W. Duncan,	Daniel Berg,
John J. Davis,	Hamnett & Smith,
Jacob Ulrich,	Henry Miller,
A. E. Pecke,	R. J. Stenger,
Geo. Erwein,	John Aegemann,
C. Epp & Son,	L. Kraus,
W. C. Schmidt,	C. F. Moorhoff,
A. & G. Trautman,	Max Kadaway,
Jacob O'Neil,	S. P. Conner,
Wm. Dunker,	Jacob Ickele,
M. Rung,	Robt. J. Stewart,
H. H. Reno,	Samuel Craig,
John Arras,	John Campbell,
H. Weimer,	A. Coleman,
Jacob Katzenstein,	W. A. Paul,
Wm. Schwartzwelder & Bro.,	James Little,
John Wiler,	Nicholas Meyer,
Keck & Co.,	Jos. A. Schonlau,
M. Hoelsiler,	H.